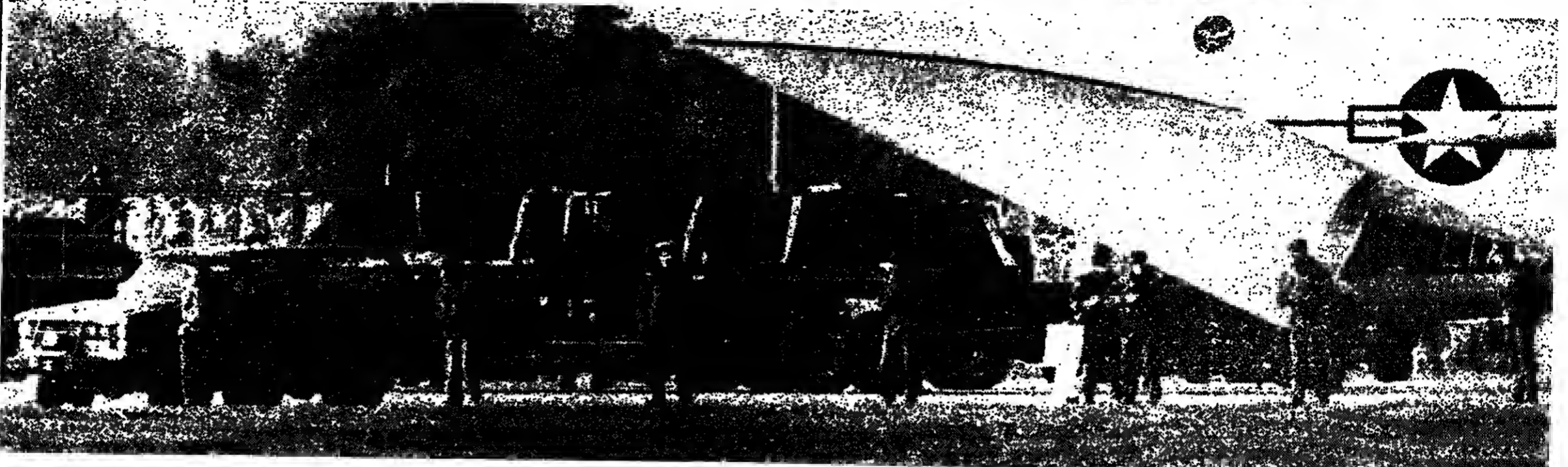


Cruise arrives at Greenham



Paratroopers keep watch as cruise missiles are unloaded from the US Starlifter aircraft at Greenham Common. Photograph Brian Harris.

The first cruise missiles arrived in Britain yesterday, but the Prime Minister promised that arms control talks would continue.

announcement. They pledged to remain at the camp until the missiles were returned.

missiles in Europe before he had a chance to make it.

CND vowed to make the deployment of cruise missiles physically and politically impossible. Their arrival was the "beginning of a new phase of the peace movement".

The Kremlin rejected President Reagan's latest offer to reduce the number of intermediate-range

Arms talks will go on, pledges Prime Minister

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The first cruise missiles came to Britain yesterday and the Prime Minister quickly denied that their arrival meant an abandonment of the search for an arms reduction agreement.

Michael Foot, the former Labour leader, was loudest among those shouting "Shame, shame".

reckless cynicism towards international disarmament efforts. "The installation of cruise weapons makes Britain a more dangerous place today than it was yesterday", he said.

would take five years to complete, could be halted, modified or reversed at any time if results of the Geneva disarmament talks warranted it.

Kent asked to explain CND speech

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, has asked Monsignor Bruce Kent, secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, to see him as soon as possible to discuss Mr Kent's speech to the Communist Party of Great Britain on Sunday.

Russia spurns new US offer to reduce missiles in Europe

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Paul Nitze, the chief American negotiator at the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) talks in Geneva, yesterday offered the Soviet Union a refined proposal for reducing the number of missiles in Europe.

3 arrests in Jones death inquiry

By Thomson Prentice

Two men and a woman were being interviewed last night in connection with the murder of Mrs Diane Jones, who was left his farmhouse with two detectives early yesterday morning.

'We must pursue dialogue' Thatcher to make Hungarian visit

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night presented her forthcoming visit to Hungary as evidence of her government's determination to work for a safer world.

Politics curb on civil servants

A new government crackdown on the political activities of civil servants has been signalled by Department of Employment guidelines which affecting more than 60,000 employees down to clerical level and have drawn protests from unions.

Sell-off opposed

The public has changed its mind about the privatization of British Telecom, and is now opposed to it, a Gallup poll shows.

Trading attack

Solicitors and accountants are among those singled out as the "less acceptable face of the professions" by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Seoul doubts

President Reagan ended his Far East tour declaring that South Korea security was vital to the US, but leaving his Seoul hosts disappointed at the lack of substance in his promises.

Reuter pledge

The chairman of the Reuter trustees denied that the trustees would rubber-stamp any plan for a public flotation but they would seek legal advice on whether the plan preserved the agency's independence.

Ford offer

An increased pay offer of 5.5 per cent for Ford's 44,500 hourly-paid workers has been rejected but unions have agreed to talk again on Monday.

Roedean choice

Roedean School has chosen a woman to be its new head from next September after the early retirement of Mr John Hunt.

Anarchist jailed

Dafyd Ladd, a self-confessed anarchist, was jailed for nine years in Cardiff for possession of explosives with intent to endanger life or property.

Computer horizons

Britain's soaring micro rates; the Commodore 'give-away'; the coming check-out explosion and the video fame battlefield.

Israelis study Syrian build-up

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The war of nerves in the Middle East continued unabated yesterday when the new Israeli cabinet met to closed session to review the alleged build-up of Syrian military strength and announced that decisions on what action to take would be considered next weekend.

Argentine hard line at UN angers Britain

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Argentina yesterday portrayed Britain as a nuclear power bent on consolidating its hold in the South Atlantic with a much wider strategic purpose than mere protection of the Falkland Islands.

Home News

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Law Report. Topics include Overseas, Arts, Bridge, Business, Court, Cyberworld, Diary, Parliament, Science, Sport, TV & Radio, Theatres, Universities, Weather.

Advertisement for BLESMA (British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association) with text: WE, THE LIMBLESS, LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP. Includes a photo of a woman and child.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'Published by...', 'meets Vest', and other fragments.

Civil servants face new curb by Government on political activities

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A new government crackdown on the political activities of civil servants has been signalled by the Department of Employment in guidelines affecting more than 60,000 employees down to clerical level.

Civil Service union leaders are protesting at the "denial of civil liberties" in rules that forbid all national political activity and require "moderation" on the part of those officially permitted to engage in local politics.

Formal guidance, due to be issued soon to staff in the Department of Employment, recalls that long-standing provisions of the Civil Service Estatecode place "certain restrictions on the political activities of staff, not on their political convictions."

The basic restriction is that civil servants are bound to "retain a proper reticence in matters of public and political controversy so that their impartiality is beyond suspicion. Staff may not engage in political activity on official premises or in official time."

The new guide reminds staff that most of them are also subject to restrictions on political activities outside working hours. It states: "All staff are free to belong to a political party but, for example:

1. Clerical and executive staff in local offices must not take an active part in politics in the locality served by the office;
 2. Executive officers and above must not take part in any public form of national political activities and need permission to take part in local political activities;
 3. Staff who are allowed to take part in political activities must exercise discretion in these activities, avoiding personal attacks, expressing comment with moderation, and avoiding embarrassment to ministers or to their department."
- These provisions, the unions argue, break new ground in the limitation of Civil Service political activity.
- Mrs Jean Thomason, assistant general secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said last night: "We are talking about a large number of people who happen to be employed in the Civil Service but who are denied the rights that other citizens of this country have.
- "We have to find a way through to give them civil rights while ensuring that the public's confidence in the Civil Service is not undermined. We think there is no conflict between the two."
- A Department of Employment spokesman yesterday defended the guidelines, which

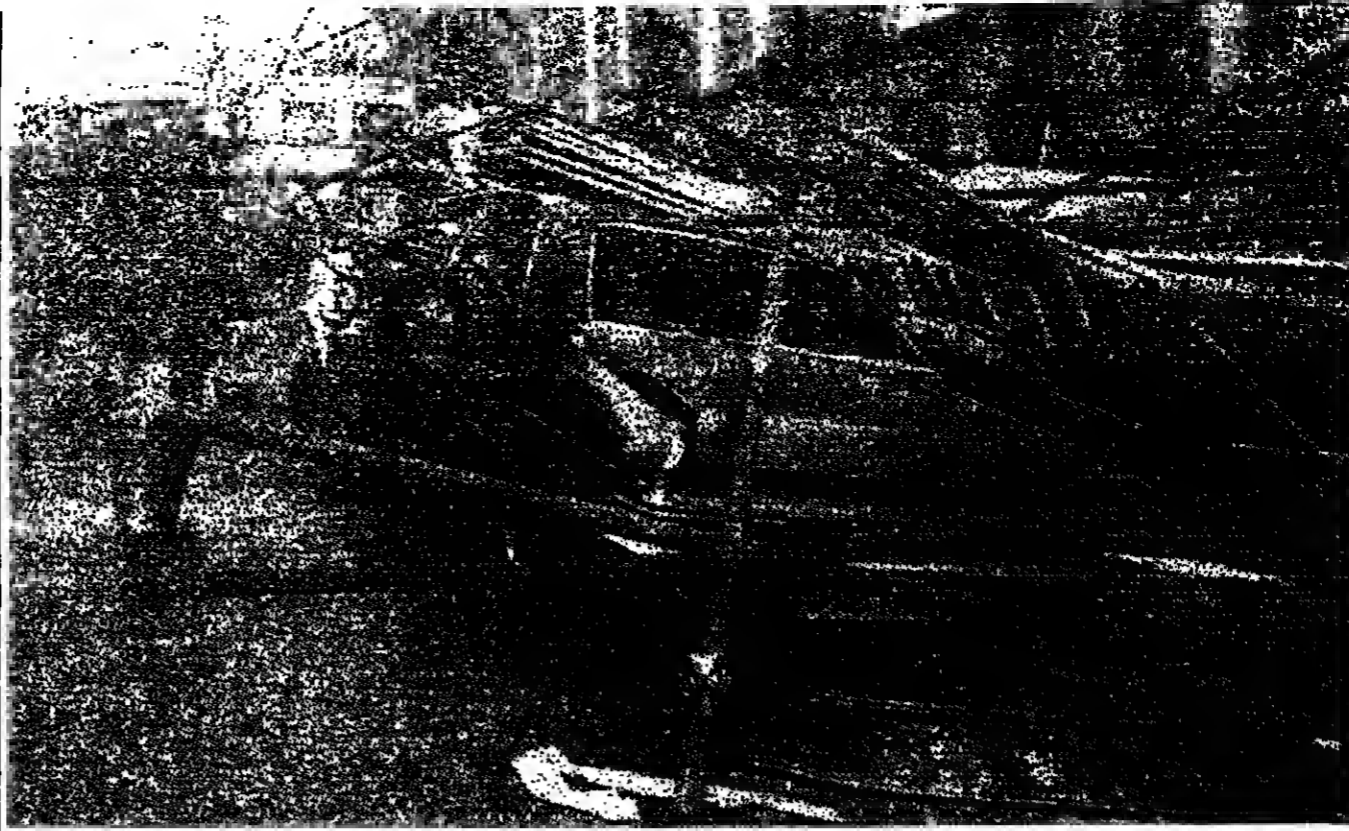
also cover communications to the media. "Political activity includes writing to (or for) the press or taking part in a broadcast on matters of controversy", the document lays down.

There is a limited exemption for elected trade union representatives who are free to publicize their union's views on matters affecting the pay and conditions of service of their members as employees of the DE group.

"Their freedom to comment is, however, restricted to those matters and they are bound to exercise the same sort of discretion as applies to those civil servants who are allowed to take part in public political activities, and why must identify themselves as trade union representatives not as individual civil servants."

The department says: "There is no restriction on membership of political parties, only on holding party office, being adopted as a candidate and on publicizing one's views on politically controversial matters whether at public meetings, in broadcasts, in the press and in leaflets."

Union officials have been taking up a number of cases involving government veto on civil servants who wished to hold branch or ward lay office in the Labour Party.



Steel trap: Four people were hurt when scaffolding crashed 50ft in Nottingham yesterday. An elderly man who was sitting in his car was detained in hospital with shock. His baby granddaughter and two pedestrians were treated and sent home.

Bomb case anarchist jailed for nine years

A self-confessed anarchist described as a "danger to the public" was jailed for nine years at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday.

David Ladd, aged 33, had pleaded guilty to possessing explosives with intent to endanger life or property and to possessing explosive substances unlawfully. He was arrested by detectives investigating the 1981 Welsh bombing campaign.

Mr Justice Farguharson told Ladd he believed his involvement was more sinister than appeared from the charges.

"I do not accept for one moment the account that you were simply minding the detonators for someone else. You must have known more than anyone the danger to which you were exposing the public every time one of these devices was placed. To say that you were doing it on behalf of the Welsh people is simply grotesque."

Mr Rock Tansley, for the defence, said Ladd was not involved and did not play any part in the bombing. "There is no evidence at all that this man made any bombs or planted any bombs."

Ladd, the son of a civilian intelligence officer, had spent much of his adult life a fugitive or a prisoner.

Ladd, a fluent German speaker, who worked as a translator, changed his plea to guilty during the 10-week trial. A bomb-making kit was found at the Cardiff home he shared with Miss Jennifer Smith, a nurse aged 29.

He later took the police to woods outside Cardiff where they unearthed a cache of 14 detonators.

As a result of his changed plea, charges against Miss Smith of possession and conspiracy to destroy property were dropped.

Earlier in the same court John Jenkins, aged 50, a social worker with Westminster City Council, was jailed for two years for helping Ladd to avoid arrest. The two men had met at Albany Prison, in the Isle of Wight, where Jenkins was serving 10 years for bombing campaigns in Wales in the late 1960s.

The jury returned not guilty verdicts on Adrian Stone, aged 23, an unemployed chemist, who had been charged with possessing explosives, and on David Burns, aged 25, a computer programmer, of Canton, Cardiff, who had been charged with intending to cause an explosion.

Both men still face charges of conspiring to destroy property in England and Wales over a two-year period. Those verdicts, together with the verdicts on three other men, are expected today.

Twelve held in swoops on 'loyalists'

Twelve people from "loyalist" areas of Northern Ireland were arrested in dawn swoops yesterday on the word of an informer (Richard Ford writes).

The twelve, arrested in north Belfast, Shankill Road and Glengormley, were being questioned at Castlereagh holding centre last night about terrorist crimes going back to the 1970s.

The latest informer was named in "loyalist" circles as James Crockett, aged 30, of Newtownabbey, who is serving life sentences for terrorist crimes including two murders, three attempted murders and five murder plots.

Ten men held on the word of an alleged provisional IRA informer, William Skelly, were freed yesterday when charges, including murder and IRA membership, were dropped. Mr Skelly retracted his evidence last week.

Clerk jailed for £16,000 arson

Mrs Mabley Matthews, aged 48, a waitress clerk, who was dismissed by her company for stealing £11,000, went back to the factory to burn evidence and caused £16,000 worth damage Cardiff Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mrs Matthews, of Southern Blanche Road, Roath, Cardiff, who used the computer of the South Wales India Rubber Company to pay money into her bank account, was jailed for two-and-a-half years for theft and income tax offences.

Air-sea search abandoned

An air and sea search for four people last seen clinging to a capsized dinghy in the Firth of Clyde was called off yesterday.

Mr John Riley aged 26, who was found by a shore search sheltering on the beach near Ardmore on Sunday night is now recovering in the Victoria Infirmary, Helensburgh.

His missing companions were: Mr David Stirling, aged 50, and his son, Ralph, aged 10; John McIndevur, all of Dumbarton; and Margaret Carslaw, aged 22, of Pollock, Glasgow.

Nilsen's home up for sale

The home occupied by the mass murderer Dennis Nilsen, who was jailed for life earlier this month, is for sale.

Number 23 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, was the scene of several of Nilsen's killings and bodies were hidden under floorboards of his flat. Estate agents acting for the unnamed owner said the house would be likely to fetch up to £70,000 in normal circumstances. They have several inquiries.

Protest charge

Mr Philip Oxley Reed, aged 26, a data specialist, and Mr Simoo Starke, aged 37, a joiner, "clean up Windscale" campaigners from Cumbria, were remanded on bail until January 4 at Bow Street Magistrates Court yesterday after they denied obstructing police in Whitehall.

Body identified

A body found near woodland on the North Yorkshire moors at Blubberhouses was identified by the police yesterday as that of Mr Brian William Gauthers, aged 42, of Heysham, Lancashire, who had been missing from his home since July.

Supervisor with style Business approach to NHS reforms

By Nicholas Timmins

For Mr Roy Griffiths, the deputy chairman and managing director of Sainsbury's, it has been quite a fortnight.

His supermarket chain has announced a 28 per cent increase in first half profits that astonished the City; his report recommending a more thrusting style of management for the National Health Service has been published to reactions ranging from near abuse to distinct enthusiasm; and he is expected shortly to join the NHS supervisory board, a body he recommended should be set up to ensure that the report is implemented.

In spite of the fears of some during the preparation of the report, he is adamant that its aim was not to provide ministers with a tool for cutting the NHS, but with the means to make the service, in which every region spends sums that would put them in the big league of business, work, and work better.

Mr Griffiths, the son and grandson of a miner, worked in the pits for two years as a "Bervin Boy" before a scholarship to Oxford in 1945 and a degree in law. Aged 57, he is just of the generation that can remember the days before the NHS.

The Beveridge report of 1942, which laid the foundations of the NHS, made exciting reading, he recalls. Mr Griffiths, whose two of three children and a daughter-in-law are doctors, says the dominant theme of his seven-month inquiry, as he read the

Supervisor with style Business approach to NHS reforms

report, was that "the NHS was not a service, it was a business. It was a business that had to be run like a business, with real responsibility, and the recommendation that doctors should at last take responsibility and be accountable for the resources they use."

From that came the question: "Who was there to see they were effectively implemented?" The answer too often was no one with the direct responsibility of turning ideas into action. From that came the recommendation for a management board to run the NHS full-time, the creation of general managers with real responsibility, and the recommendation that doctors should at last take responsibility and be accountable for the resources they use.

As he told a meeting of 500 nurses recently, who saw the report as undermining their position and damaging the service: "Dreams take a lot of realizing. I would not have come into this if I had not believed I could be part of that."

They would campaign for his removal. The executive wants to replace Mr Chater and his deputy, Mr David Whitfield, with Mr Chris Myant and Mr Frank Chalmers, who are on the editorial staff.

Voices were being counted last night in what was expected to be a close ballot for places on the executive which has 42 members.

If the executives wish to continue the campaign for their removal, as seemed likely last night, it will have to mobilize rank-and-file support for an extraordinary general meeting of the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative which owns the *Morning Star*.

New army tank too fast for armoured trucks

The armoured personnel carrier in service with the Army is not fast enough to keep up with the Challenger, Britain's new main battle tank, and a new model will not be in service until 1985, according to the latest edition of *Jane's Armour and Artillery*.

The Challenger came into service in March. It has a top speed of about 35 mph but it is said to be twice as fast on rough terrain as the Chieftain which it is replacing. The new vehicle, the MCV 90, replacing the FVA32 which has been in service since 1963, is not due to be operational for another two years.

About 250 Challenger tanks costing £1.5m each are to be built, and between 1,800 and 2,000 MCV 90s at a cost of about £1,000m.

He is seeking to exchange Prestwick airport, Scotland's transatlantic gateway since 1945, for Manchester and Glasgow as his British bases for daily return services to New York using DC10 aircraft.

The British Airports Authority (BAA) and British Airways (BA) will oppose the licence. However, Mr Bishop's record against the two is good, as they tried to block his airline's application on the London to Scotland shuttle routes he appealed to the Government and won.

However, this time he is flying in the face of Government policy. The Department of Trade intends to privatize both the BAA and BA. But success for Michael Bishop would mean unwanted extra expenditure for the former, and further erode the latter's markets making each less appealing to private buyers.

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, emphasized the Government's commitment to Prestwick last month. He has sent several sales missions to North America to attract custom to the airport this year. Restrictions on stopover flights have been lifted and a £28m road improvement scheme linking Prestwick and

are considered to be the most important paintings by Dadd, who spent most of his life in Bedlam after murdering his father.

However, on November 22 there will be a chance to acquire a lesser painting by Dadd. This is a small canvas of a group of Bacchanalian heads which could almost be a detail from another painting. It was formerly known as "Circé" and it was given by Sir Philip Sassoon to Lady Londonderry, since that was her nickname in intellectual and political circles in the 1930s. She was the centre of a group known as the Ark League, whose other members took the names of various animals.

The painting will be offered by Sotheby's on behalf of her daughter Lady Mairi Bury.

Kinnock's policy unit starts work

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party's Campaign Strategy Committee, regarded as the new powerhouse of the party's organization, met for the first time in Mr Neil Kinnock's office at the Commons today.

The committee, which brings together the national executive, the Shadow Cabinet and the unions, is at the forefront of Mr Kinnock's attempt to give the party a more campaigning image.

It is viewed with suspicion by the left which regards it as part of a move to downgrade the national executive committee and reduce accountability to the party conference.

The union leaders on the committee are Mr David Bassett (General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union); Mr Mostyn Evans (Transport and General Workers' Union); Mr Terence Duffy (Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers); and Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe (National Union of Public Employees).

The shadow cabinet representatives are Mr Kinnock, Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr Michael Cook, Mr Michael Meacher, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Mr John Cunningham and Mr John Smith.

Those from the NEC are Mr David Blunkett, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Ms Jo Richardson, Mr Sam McCuskie, Mr Syd Tierney and Mr Tom Sawyer. Mr Eric Haffer, the party chairman, Mr Alan Hadden, deputy chairman; Mr Eric Varley, Treasurer; Mr James Morimer, party secretary; and a representative of Labour's European MPs complete the team.

Mrs Dunwoody, who refused all the offers Mr Kinnock made her when he allocated shadow cabinet jobs, yesterday accepted the post of coordinating the campaigning roles of the NEC, the Shadow Cabinet and the strategy committee.

Pit overtime ban leads to day's lost pay for 2,000

By Our Labour Editor

More than 2,000 miners lost a day's pay yesterday as a national overtime ban imposed by their union leaders went into its third week. The National Coal Board is watching events closely to decide if it should launch a secret postal ballot designed to end the industrial action.

The day's production start was delayed at just under half of the board's 192 pits because vital maintenance work had not been done over the weekend, and about 1,000 men went home after becoming "fed up" with delays. In Scotland, more than 1,000 men were sent home from the Seaford-Francis colliery complex at Fife.

Coal board managers are assessing the mood of the men to determine the best time for a ballot that would go over the heads of leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers.

New army tank too fast for armoured trucks

Airlines on both sides of the Atlantic are awaiting with interest the outcome of the latest tussle between the British Midland Airways (BMA) chairman, Mr Michael Bishop, and British Airways.

He is seeking to exchange Prestwick airport, Scotland's transatlantic gateway since 1945, for Manchester and Glasgow as his British bases for daily return services to New York using DC10 aircraft.

The British Airports Authority (BAA) and British Airways (BA) will oppose the licence. However, Mr Bishop's record against the two is good, as they tried to block his airline's application on the London to Scotland shuttle routes he appealed to the Government and won.

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Majority oppose Telecom sell-off

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Public opinion has changed to oppose privatization of British Telecom, according to a Gallup poll.

Last December, a poll showed that 37 per cent of respondents thought that the sell-off was a bad idea. By the end of October, that had risen to 46 per cent.

The poll details were released yesterday by the British Telecom Trades Union Committee which said that the poll vindicated its opposition to privatization.

The unions are presenting the research as a moral-booster to Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, (POEU), who is due to meet management today over the threatened dismissal of about 57 of his members for taking industrial action and for refusing to cross picket lines.

Union leaders have said that if British Telecom carries out the threat there will be an escalation of industrial action, which has according to the union, disrupted the international telephone services.

Mr Stanley will be aware, however, that the poll was conducted before the Court of Appeal ruled against his union's action stopping the concession of Mercury, the private communications system, to the public network.

Peace move in television crew's dispute

By David Hewson

The BBC and union representatives are to meet at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service today in an effort to solve the dispute which has been disrupting outside broadcasts.

The Association of Broadcasting Staffs is pressing for extra travelling allowances for television technicians who work late-night duties. More than 400 have been sent home for refusing to work normally and the BBC has threatened to dismiss them unless they agree to normal working within the next two days.

None of the BBC's output was affected by the dispute yesterday. Union officials have been canvassing in the past few days to test what support there would be for stepping up the dispute into unaffiliated areas if the dismissals go ahead.

The battle of Prestwick

Licence victory could kill airport

The future of Prestwick airport is threatened by continued pressure from British Midland Airways for a licence to operate scheduled passenger services between Glasgow and New York.

The airline's formal application will be heard by the Civil Aviation Authority today and tomorrow. Although opposition will be stiff, the action by British Midland has shown serious flaws in the status quo. DAVID BLACK examines what is at stake for Prestwick and Glasgow, and the airlines that use them.

Glasgow, 30 miles to the north, has been approved. The airport is also a leading contender in the clamour for freeport status and several new airlines have expressed interest in opening new routes.

But despite last week's BAA announcement that Scotland's four main airports are on their way to profitability, Prestwick remains the weak link. Losses rose by £1m to £3.4m in the last financial year and passenger figures dropped by 29 per cent.

Plans for a Gatwick-style rail link have been dropped and the airport was badly affected by the collapse of Laker and BA's withdrawal of its North American services early last year.

The state airline, which had operated from Prestwick for 35 years, claimed it could no longer afford the service's £13m a year losses. No British airline now operated scheduled North American services from Scotland and there are doubts that Prestwick could survive privatization.

BMA's case is likely to make much of these drawbacks.

Sinclair seeks BBC contract

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair, the British technology expert, knighted in the last Birthday Honours List, is set to challenge the manufacturers of the BBC microcomputer or set greater reliance on a public campaign.

The POEU executive will decide on Wednesday whether to appeal to the House of Lords over the court decision preventing further action against Mercury.

Mr Alan Chamberlain, secretary of British Telecom Trades Union Committee, said that in December, 1982, a survey had showed that 43 per cent had favoured a sell-off of BT, with 37 per cent don't know.

At the end of last month, 39 per cent thought privatization was a good idea, 46 per cent a bad idea, with 15 per cent don't know.

The Government is expected to announce on Thursday that it is to gut the debate on the Telecommunications Bill which will pave the way for the sale of 51 per cent of British Telecom. Our Political Reporter writes.

The "fateable" motion will be framed so that it can complete its Commons passage by the Christmas recess, after which it will go the Lords.

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The jury returned not guilty verdicts on Adrian Stone, aged 23, an unemployed chemist, who had been charged with possessing explosives, and on David Burns, aged 25, a computer programmer, of Canton, Cardiff, who had been charged with intending to cause an explosion.

Both men still face charges of conspiring to destroy property in England and Wales over a two-year period. Those verdicts, together with the verdicts on three other men, are expected today.

'Friend had Martin's raid haul'

The proceeds of three burglaries by David Martin, the convicted gunman, were put in store by Sue Stephens, his former girlfriend, Knightbridge Crown Court was told yesterday.

The haul included security devices, surveillance equipment, plastic handcuffs, belts and shoulder holsters, body armour, an antique sword, a gas mask and electrical equipment. Mrs Barbara Mills, for the prosecution, said:

"Miss Stephens and two others collected the property and took it to a flat while Martin was on the run after escaping from a Marlborough Street Magistrates Court, in London, on Christmas Eve last year, she said.

Martin, aged 36, who surrendered to the police a month later after a chase, was jailed last month for 25 years.

Miss Stephens, aged 26, of West End Lane, West Hampstead, north-west London, denies charges of receiving stolen goods between August, 1982, and January 1983.

Mr Lester Purdy, a film editor, of Grosvenor Road, Palmers Green, north London, and Mr Peter Enter, an electrician, of Hopper Road, Winchmore Hill, north London, both deny charges of receiving and handing the stolen property last January.

Mrs Mills said that the property was stolen in burglaries in London last year. It was deposited in Fulham, where Miss Stephens paid the majority of the storage charges.

"While David Martin was still at large, Miss Stephens, who were friends, collected the property and transported it to a flat where Mr Enter was living, in Ladbroke Grove.

In a statement to the police, read to the court by Det Sergeant Richard Kirby, of the flying squad, Mr Purdy said that when they unpacked the goods at the Ladbroke Grove flat he thought they were "suspicious".

The trial continues today.

Overseas selling prices
Austria 250, Belgium 250, Canada 250, Denmark 250, France 250, Germany 250, Greece 250, Hong Kong 250, Italy 250, Japan 250, Korea 250, Luxembourg 250, Netherlands 250, New Zealand 250, Norway 250, Portugal 250, Spain 250, Sweden 250, Switzerland 250, Taiwan 250, Thailand 250, USA 250, West Germany 250.

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Lawyers and accountants attacked over poor deal for consumers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor



Sir Gordon: "Undue conservatism"

Solicitors, accountants, veterinary surgeons and opticians were singled out yesterday in a sharp attack on the "less acceptable face of the professions" by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Some professional behaviour could restrict competition and lead to consumers paying more for things such as house purchase, spectacles and accountancy and veterinary services, Sir Gordon said.

Such behaviour within the professional sector as a whole led to inefficiency and high charges to the public, undue conservatism and a sluggish attitude to change, he said.

Sir Gordon is closely monitoring a number of professions, particularly where changes have been urged by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. If there is no progress soon in some professional sectors, he may ask the Government to make orders to speed up changes.

Consumers could be paying more because some professions remained strongly opposed to advertising their services or making other changes which could increase competition and lower prices, Sir Gordon, who was giving the fourth Hampton's lecture sponsored by the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, said.

that the profession might have to reexamine its "inbuilt prejudices against individual advertising".

But why not simply and make cheaper the whole process of house buying, Sir Gordon asked. One mixed company could offer in one place the services now given separately by estate agent, lawyer, surveyor and building society valuer, he said.

Almost complete prevention of publicity by opticians had resulted in significantly higher prices and lower efficiency, the Office of Fair Trading found during an investigation, a report on which is still being considered by the Government.

Ministers might like to consider allowing non-registered sellers to retail spectacles but only against recent prescriptions, Sir Gordon said.

Although rules for accountants had been relaxed a little to allow "tombstone" advertisements in local newspapers, Sir Gordon said he was looking for more progress towards freedom of advertising with some conditions.

Some professions had changed their rules. Architects and quantity surveys were to be allowed to advertise. Architects' and surveyors' fixed fees scales had been abolished. Valuers and auctioneers had also adopted changes quickly, he said.

He called for radical changes on solicitors' monopoly of house conveyancing. Despite a Monopolies and Mergers Commission recommendation in 1976 the Law Society would still not allow a company to advertise even in a discreet and suitable way, Sir Gordon said.

The strongest argument in favour of the monopoly was that the Law Society operated an indemnity fund covering consumers against any losses but an alternative would be if anyone doing conveyancing was required by law to subscribe to an indemnity fund, Sir Gordon suggested.

He noted there was a small sign of change at the Law Society where Mr Christopher Hewetson, this year's president, had told the annual conference

Religious teaching 'confusion' in junior schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Many children in junior schools have no idea what is meant by religious education, religion or being religious, according to a report published yesterday by the Christian Education Movement.

Based on research in 11 schools in three local education authority areas, the report found that most teachers involved in religious education in junior schools felt too inexperienced and lacking in understanding of the subject to incorporate it into their teaching. However, they appreciated its importance.

Too often, teachers said, little attention and importance had been attached to it in their training. Mr John Nicholson, the report's author, says: "It was little wonder, in these circumstances, that many children were going into secondary schools with very limited religious comprehension."

The research, which concentrated on inner-city areas, found that secondary children generally knew what religious education was but their attitudes towards it varied.

Many children seemed confused about the relevance of religious education to their everyday lives, the report said. That was because of the gap between their experience and the content of most religious education lessons.

"The children's environment was that of an inner city, in the inner-city north, and it was difficult even for those children from nominally Christian backgrounds to relate to the Bible-based teaching which takes place in most schools."

Religious and Moral Education in Inner City Schools (Christian Education Movement, 2 Chester House, Pages Lane, Muswell Hill, London, N10 1TS).

Driver in death crash fined for M5 stop

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The driver of a lorry involved in a collision with a coach on the M5 in which a teacher died and 21 children were seriously injured was fined £20 yesterday for stopping on a motorway verge.

Kevin Pavey, aged 24, of Irvine Close, Taunton, pleaded guilty before magistrates at Culmpton, Devon.

The chairman, Mr Cecil Stoneman, made an order under the Contempt of Court Act "restricting publication of evidence, until other matters relative to this case have been dealt with."

The case against the coach driver, Mr Allan Johnson, aged 34, from Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, who is accused of careless driving and failing to operate a tachograph, was adjourned until next month.

Safety lids for cleaning products urged

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Bleach, white spirit, oven cleaners, paint strippers and other potentially dangerous household products should be available with child-resistant lids or tops, a working party of MPs, doctors and health educators has recommended.

If manufacturers will not introduce such tops voluntarily, the Government should bring in regulations so that the number of children taken to hospital each year after swallowing harmful household products can be cut, the working party says.

In 1981, 12,000 children aged under five were taken to hospital in England and Wales because they were thought to have swallowed such a substance.



Royal anniversary: Princess Anne, hunting with the Beaufort hounds in Gloucestershire yesterday, the tenth anniversary of her wedding to Captain Mark Phillips

Clamps clear roads and earn £ 1/2 m

Wheelclamps on illegally parked cars in central London have been a success, with 16,000 cars clamped and £500,000 in recovery fees earned for the Government in the first six months, Scotland Yard said yesterday. (Our Transport Editor writes)

As a result, substantial areas of roadside formerly clogged with cars have been cleared, and traffic congestion has been eased.

Motocists who find their vehicle clamped have to travel to a police centre at Hyde Park Corner to pay a £29.50 fee to have the clamp removed. The inconvenience has been as much a deterrent as the cost.

How children cope with Ulster strife

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Children in Northern Ireland have demonstrated their resilience in coping with the effects of 14 years of communal strife, according to a new survey.

Fourteen-year-olds from Ulster were no more anxious or neurotic than their counterparts in Manchester and the nature of society in Northern Ireland may have helped them to cope with violence and strife.

In essays entitled "The Worst Day of My Life", only 7.4 per cent of 987 children referred to events related to the troubles. Of 17 who wrote about a rioting or a shooting, 14 lived in troubled areas.

Dr Liz McWhirter, a psychology lecturer at Queen's University, Belfast, says, her latest study reaffirms other research which has shown the resilience of children in the province while under stress, but she adds that Northern Ireland has certain factors which may help people to live successfully with continuing strife.

Fewer wed but more divorce

The number of divorces in England and Wales increased slightly last year to 147,000, while fewer people got married than in any year since 1959.

The drop in the number of marriages to 342,000 is generally attributed to the end of the "baby boom" in 1964 and a trend towards fewer teenage marriages.

In 1972 almost one in three women marrying for the first time was under 20 but by last year the proportion had fallen to one in five, according to figures issued today by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Two out of three people married for the first time. Of the remainder, one or both partners had been married before. For the past four years the number of divorces have increased only slightly after nearly doubling between 1971 and 1978.

Friday fish rule is opposed

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Younger members of the Roman Catholic Church are against a resumption of the "fish on Fridays" rule, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Wales assembled for their autumn conference in London, with this as one of the issues on their agenda. The new code of canon law, which comes into force at the end of this month, requires Roman Catholics to abstain from meat on Friday, unless the local bishops' conference substitutes an alternative practice.

The bishops will consider various other forms of penance for introduction after a period of preparation. The Vatican is not insisting that these should start at the end of this month.

The bishops will also agree final details for consultations on church unity next January, when they will be addressed by leaders of all the other churches in England, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

The issue of Roman Catholic membership of the British Council of Churches is likely to arise, although no decision will be taken then. The other church leaders are expected to urge Roman Catholic membership.

MEPs write against food tax

By Patricia Clough

The British members of the European Parliament will close ranks tomorrow against a proposed EEC tax on oils and fats which would raise Britain's food bill by about £75m a year.

They will also fight plans to remove the butter subsidy, without which a half-pound pack would cost about 8p more.

The proposed tax, originally designed to counterbalance the planned increase in the price of margarine by 1p to 2p a half-pound, food manufacturers say.

Britain's consumers in the European Community Group, which issued a last-minute appeal to European MPs to combat the plans, said the increase would affect a big range of foodstuffs from cake and crisps to ice creams and canned foods.

"It would penalize consumers for EEC financial excesses which consumers have long opposed," it said.

"We want to take the [EEC] Commission to the cleaners over this", a spokesman for the Conservative European MPs said. "It is a stupid and unnecessary operation. We cannot see who it is going to help."

A Labour group spokesman said: "We are with the consumers on this."

The plans are part of a set of Commission proposals for reforming the common agricultural policy.

Christmas tree imports needed

More than a million Christmas trees will have to be imported from Europe into the United Kingdom this year because of the dramatic increase in demand for natural trees, growers said yesterday.

British foresters expect to supply the market with more than two million trees with half again being imported from EEC countries. It is likely to be another two or three years before the UK growers can match demand.

Trial on cell murder charge

Keiran Patrick Kelly, aged 53, unemployed and of no fixed address, who is accused of murder in a police cell, was sent by Lambeth magistrates in south London yesterday for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

He charged with killing Mr William Boyd, aged 55, in Clapham police station.

He will also stand trial for the murder of Mr William Fisher, aged 65, whose body was found at Clapham Common.

Soldier admits house attacks

A Soldier who posed as a potential house buyer and then threatened three women in their thirties in Surrey with a knife was remanded in custody until December 5 for psychiatric reports by the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Corporal Richard Blake, aged 30, of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, admitted robbery, indecent assault, trespassing and stealing, and assault with intent to rob between November last year and May.

Detectives face 44 charges

Three regional crime squad detectives faced a total of 44 charges for alleged conspiracy and other offences at committal proceedings at Leeds Magistrates' Court yesterday.

They are Det Sergeant R Forder, aged 44, of Carlton Mount, Yesdon, West Yorkshire, Det Inspector J D Griffin, aged 40, of Snowden Avenue, Maidstone, Kent, and Det Sergeant R J Thomas, aged 35, of York Avenue, Walserslade, Kent. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Fares check

Ticket inspectors in plain clothes are to travel on buses in a campaign against fare dodgers, London Transport said yesterday.



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Heseltine confirms the arrival of cruise

DEFENCE

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, in a statement to the Commons, confirmed that the first cruise missiles had been delivered by air to RAF Greenham Common earlier in the day.

Mr Heseltine said: On October 31 this House reaffirmed by a majority of 144 its support for the Nato 1979 decision on intermediate range nuclear forces. It is the West's efforts to achieve a balanced and verifiable agreement at the Geneva negotiations, and continuing the absence of agreement on the zero option cruise missiles must be operationally deployed in the United Kingdom at the end of 1983.

In the course of that debate, I indicated that the initial supporting equipment for the first flight of cruise missiles had been arriving at RAF Greenham Common for some time. The equipment includes the transport-erector-launchers, which will be arriving shortly, and that I would make a further statement when the missiles themselves arrived in this country.

In honouring that commitment I should inform the House that earlier today the first cruise missiles were delivered by air to RAF Greenham Common. (Loud Opposition shouts of "ah!")

The delivery of the missiles is wholly consistent with the Alliance decision to achieve a verifiable operational capability by the end of 1983 in the absence of agreement on the zero option.

Much work remains to be done - including the final assembly and testing of equipment and personnel training - before the missiles are operational.

I wish to emphasize that these continuing preparations for operation do not in any way lessen our commitment to negotiations or reduce the desire of the Alliance to reach agreement on arms control with the Soviet Union.

The Nato deployment is planned to be completed over a five-year period, it can be halted, modified or reversed at any time if results in Geneva warrant it.

But the fact remains that since the 1979 decision the Soviet Union has almost trebled - from 126 to 360 - the number of SS20 missiles it has deployed.

Even since the debate on October 31 we assess that another nine missiles are operationally deployed, compared with the figures I gave the House on that occasion.

In contrast, I would remind the House that last month Nato defence ministers agreed to the most radical reduction in the number of nuclear warheads deployed in Europe that has ever taken place in this country.

The effect of this decision will be to reduce the number of nuclear warheads in Europe to their lowest level in 20 years, even if full deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles takes place. The number of these warheads will be reduced by one third from their December 1979 level, and the number of warheads for shorter range systems will be reduced by one half.

It is the Government's hope that the Soviet Union will now respond positively to the radical proposals

put forward by Nato for arms control.

That is our foremost hope. But let me make it clear that this Government will remain resolute in its commitment to take those steps that are essential for the defence of this country and our allies.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Leamington, Deptford, Lab): For the Secretary of State talk about halting, modifying or reversing this American decision is totally unrealistic. (Conservative shouts of "Nato"). The truth is it remains the position that this American decision (reversed shouts of "Nato") will not happen unless the British are as aware of what is happening as is necessary in the circumstances.

Does the Secretary of State really know what is actually happening? He does! Then why did he have to be called back from Aldershot to make this statement? Does it not show the Americans have not even told him the date or time that the missiles would be delivered?

What instructions have been given to British forces in the event of the US trying to move the missiles into the British countryside without the Prime Minister's permission, since we are told he has to have her permission to use them? Does not today's American decision effectively end the Geneva talks and does this mean that Labour's policy of a British presence at Geneva is right?

Mr Heseltine: I hope that he will have noticed in my statement I made it clear that we hope the Geneva talks will go on and will produce a satisfactory result. That is what we have been trying to achieve for four years and it remains the prime objective of the Nato Alliance.

He asked me about the possibility of the Americans trying to move cruise missiles out of the base without the joint decision. That would not happen.

There is a categorical undertaking, which was the undertaking on which the last government relied, that there would be no use of American weapons on or off British bases. That was good enough for the last government and we have accepted it as the basis of our decision.

If he suggests that I do not know what is going on and he then goes on to refer to American decisions, which the whole world knows was a Nato decision - (Conservative cheers) - I would ask him to cast his mind back to January 24, 1980 when the defence secretary, Mr Francis Pym, said, in respect of the decision to proceed with the twin track decision:

"We accepted the need to move ahead in the most timely manner. It was the view of the previous government that there nuclear modernization was essential and that is our view today."

That was the view of the Opposition in 1980 and it is not this Government that has changed, it is the Labour party.

Mr Silkin: He really should, instead of reading from prepared speeches, answer the questions that are put to him.

Could he explain to the House why he had to be called back from Aldershot? Does this not mean that he did not know that the missiles

were going to be deployed earlier today?

What instructions have been given to British forces should the missiles be removed without the Prime Minister's permission? We all know he says they will not be and that there are undertakings. There must, at the same time, be contingency instructions given to our forces should they be removed despite that.

Mr Heseltine: There is no possibility of those missiles being removed from Greenham Common to deployment unless it is in company with a joint force of American and British personnel and that will not happen unless the British are as aware of what is happening as is necessary in the circumstances.

I was fully aware of the arrival and the dates and the times of the cruise missiles at every appropriate moment. Indeed, it would be fair to say that the timing of the arrival of the missiles was actually in reflection of suggestions from this country rather than the other way around.

My decision today was whether I should abandon my Aldershot visit or cut it short and, in view of the commitment I felt to the large number of people at Aldershot who were looking forward to my visit - (Labour laughter and interruptions) - I thought it seemed appropriate to honour that pledge.

Mr Michael Heath-Williams (Newbury, C) said most of his constituents had been steadfast in supporting the siting of cruise missiles at RAF Greenham Common.

In recognizing the necessity (he said) for deploying the missiles today for this country and Nato they would be assured that the security and safety of those missiles will always receive the highest priority. Will he consider whether the Government would be willing to accept a larger share of the cost of any continued large nuclear deterrent to maintain the absolute security of RAF Greenham Common against any intrusion?

Mr Heseltine: He speaks for the vast majority of his constituents in the view he expresses. (Labour laughter.)

Security will be given the highest priority appropriate in the circumstances, and I have to ask him to refer to the question of cost proportions to the Home Secretary.

Mr David Steel: Leader of the Liberal Party (Two-decked, Etrick and Lauderdale): Although there were hundreds of enthusiastic people waiting for Mr Heseltine at Aldershot, there is little public enthusiasm for this deployment. In fact he has the support of only 6 per cent of the population for deployment of cruise missiles in present circumstances, without dual key.

Will he repudiate the front page of Friday's edition of the Prime Minister's favourite newspaper, *The Sun*, which said that in the event of cruise missiles leaving the base without British permission, British Servicemen would have permission to fire on the Americans?

Mr Heseltine: I can assure Mr Steel that the report on Friday in *The Sun* did not have the high standards of accuracy that we have come to expect from that newspaper.

PARLIAMENT November 14 1983

Blaker: General welcome

I am aware of the public concern surrounding the whole issue of dual key. The experience of all previous governments was that which persuaded this Government that the arrangements were satisfactory.

Public opinion would be a great deal less concerned than it is if Labour MPs had not so diametrically abandoned the position they held in government.

Sir Anthony Buck (Colchester North, C) Perhaps the most important thing he has realized is that this was a Nato and a UK decision and not a United States decision. Will he emphasize that the physical control of the bases is in UK hands very largely, with there being a joint agreement with the United States and that in the last year the control of the bases?

Mr Heseltine: There is the closest relationship involved in Greenham Common and the Americans who use that base. This is a Nato decision. It was discussed two weeks ago in Canada and reaffirmed by the Governments which took the original decision.

Mr Michael Foot (Bispanan Gwent, Lab) Are not these weapons to be deployed in this country under the control of the President of the United States? The President as Commander in Chief of the United States forces has the right of control of that control without congressional approval. No attempt has been made by either the American government or the British government to try to secure that approval. Does not that all add up to a shameful surrender of British sovereignty on a matter of national importance?

Mr Heseltine: I, of course, need what he says about British sovereignty and the whole nation will be interested to know why, when he was a member of a Labour Government, he did so little to change those arrangements.

Sir Peter Blaker (Blackpool South, C): There will be a general welcome for what he says about American willingness and intention to remain at the negotiating table. Will he confirm that the zero option is still available and therefore, if the Soviet Union was now to agree to dismantle its own intermediate range nuclear based missiles, we would be prepared to see cruise withdrawn and any further deployment forgone?

Mr Heseltine: The zero option is, of course, available. We have been seeking it for four years. During the time when we have deployed not one single weapon system of this sort, the Russians have nearly trebled the numbers of systems they have deployed.

Mr John Dornand (Eastington, Lab): What is the American argument against the dual key?

Mr Heseltine: There is not American argument against the dual

Madden: Sad and tragic

key system. We have a dual key system with the Lance missiles; we had one with the Thor missiles; but earlier governments proceeded with other arrangements which were found to be satisfactory. That is why the previous Labour as much as previous Conservative governments, have had dual control of Lance missiles.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport): He continues to use terminology inaccuracies in describing the position of previous governments. All previous governments were on the side of those who believe that there should be a dual key for cruise missiles.

Harold Macmillan went for the purchase of Thor missiles in order to have dual control and successive governments, Labour and Conservative, have had dual control of Lance missiles.

Would he withdraw his allegation about previous administrations and accept that there is a substantive difference between the agreement applying to submarines sailing from Holy Loch and F111 aircraft and cruise, Thor or Lance missile being launched either from United Kingdom or BAOR territory?

Mr Heseltine: I do not intend to respond to his first allegation. I cannot see how I can be expected to change what I have said about Lance and Thor when I said three minutes ago what he has repeated.

I do not accept his view that in some way you can distinguish in principle between a missile launched from an American submarine and an American missile launched from a cruise ship.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab): The statement he has made is a sad and tragic development. As cruise is an offensive, first strike weapon would he regard the proposal to have dual control as an escalation of the nuclear arms race?

Will he urge the Prime Minister to redouble his efforts to persuade the American President to stop war weapons around the world and enter into real negotiations in Geneva to ensure cruise, Pershing 2 and SS20s are not deployed?

Mr Heseltine: I would remind him that 360 SS20s have been deployed by the Soviet Union. In a sense I agree that it is a tragic situation that we need to develop the resources we do in the defence of the peace of the world.

Can any responsible government deny the duty to maintain the defensive capability which every government in this country has considered necessary since the 1940s?

What people cannot understand is how, when Labour Government after Labour Government supported the policy which we are continuing, they can have so absolutely changed fundamental assumptions about what we should conduct our defence policy after the war.

Ministers agree growth in farm spending must be slowed

EEC BUDGET

It would be far more sensible to work for an agreement on EEC budgetary policy than to muller about not paying Britain's present contributions. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Relations, said in the Commons.

He was replying to a question after making a statement about the special Commission meeting on November 28. It was generally agreed that decisions would only be taken at the European Council on December 4-6 and that individual questions would only be resolved as part of an overall agreement.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, is the statement of just another collection of Euro-slogans and an addition to the fine word mountains we have had since the Stuttgart summit and before?

The blunt message from this is surely that there is no money for there is no long-term agreement overall on the budget and no agreement on key issues.

On that, too, a number of other proposals had been tabled by the Commission last week, to reduce the problem by redefining it in a wholly arbitrary way. Other proposals failed to measure adequately the true burden borne by the UK, but some represented significant movement towards British thinking about the essential elements of an agreement on budgetary arrangements.

The special Council would meet again in Brussels on November 28. It was generally agreed that decisions would only be taken at the European Council on December 4-6 and that individual questions would only be resolved as part of an overall agreement.

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and that we therefore have an effective veto over future developments in the Community.

Sir Geoffrey Howe is right in drawing attention to the fact that EEC resources are running out, and that, therefore, against that background there is recognition of the essential need to secure the agreement, first, on common rate of growth of agricultural and other spending; second, to put in place a budget organization which will prevent recurrence of these repeated arguments about the burden of the budget on different countries, and the burden unfairly placed on Britain.

We have made clear that we shall not lay before this House proposals for an increase in our resources unless we are satisfied that those two conditions are met.

The Prime Minister has made clear the determination with which we shall address those two questions.

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford, C) congratulated Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Labour resources are running out, and added: I trust that, throughout the negotiations he will be even more robust to carry those with him to see that we do have increased expenditure, and that expenditure on the CAP is reduced.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I am grateful. There is recognition that we have made it possible to achieve and one part of that is our insistence that that should produce a limitation to the rate of agricultural spending.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East C): Now does the Government think agricultural spending could be reduced or constrained?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: We are adopting several different proposals such as a strict price regulation, a reduction in the CAP, and there has to be provision for strict financial guidelines on the growth of agricultural spending as a whole.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newbury, Lab): The EEC Commission is trying to cook the books and cheat this country.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The Commission proposals are unhelpful but it is more sensible to reach agreement than to muller threats.



Anderson: Collection of Euro-slogans

Will he not recognize the strength of our negotiating position with our partners - that the Community is hitting its head against the ceiling of resources and that no further progress in any area can be made without our agreement.

How Sir Keith would use new support grants

EDUCATION

It was not the aim of the Education (Grants and Awards) Bill to centralize but to influence as effectively as it could expenditure of local education authorities at the margin, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said in the Commons in moving the Bill's second reading.

He said that in response to local authority concerns, checks and controls had been built into the Bill. He mentioned several possible uses of the education support grants provided under the Bill and which in total will not exceed 0.5 per cent of the overall sum he considers appropriate for education spending in England and Wales.

Some of the initial possible candidates for grants included local education authorities who were already making innovations and improvements in the way they were issuing a consultation document about records of achievement for all school leavers. He would like to encourage a few pilot schemes and these might be supported by grants under this Bill.

He would also like to discuss with the local authority associations

whether grants could be used to help implement some recommendations in Cockcroft report, such as the need to improve certain aspects of the teaching of mathematics.

Primary schools in rural and inner city areas faced particular problems in providing pupils with a rich and stimulating curriculum and environment. The grants could be used to promote good practice in this area.

The Government had taken initiatives in encouraging developments in information technology in universities and advanced further education. The grants might provide similar initiatives in non-advanced further education.

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education (Durham, North, Lab) said the doubts he voiced against the Bill as it would take away money which the local education authorities could now spend as they thought fit in the light of local circumstances.

The danger was that by using local authority money to finance his grants, the minister would so discredit the concept of education support grants that less would become hostile to them.

Bill to give unemployed cheap travel

HOUSE OF LORDS

A third attempt was made in the House of Lords to introduce travel concessions for the unemployed, Peers agreed, without a division, to give a second reading to a private member's Bill, put forward by Lord Mollay (Lab), the 'Travel Concessions for the Unemployed' Bill, which would extend present travel facilities for the blind, clearly disabled and those working under the youth opportunities programme.

Resisting the proposal, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, a Government spokesman, said if the categories of unemployed travel concessions were extended in the way suggested, there would be claims on behalf of other groups. The consequences for public expenditure would be considerable.

Lord Lucas said that the Government was 'greatly in receipt of taxpayers' money to support a subsidy in local transport.

The Government estimated that in Greater London, and the metropolitan counties, it would cost further £100m in lost fare revenue, would secure if this scheme were brought into use.

It also compares unfavourably with productivity in many of the European yards.

Wage levels in Korea were lower than in the United Kingdom although not as low as most people suggested. Britain had lost a lot of orders from circumstances which were entirely under its own control.

He was answering a debate in which Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, said the industry was not merely resisted to private support of the Government to ensure there was a continuing shipbuilding industry in Britain but to legitimate protection against dumping.

The Bill was read a second time.

Bill to switch BA air routes ruled out

AIRLINES

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, said he had no intention in the immediate future of bringing a Bill to transfer routes from British Airways to British Caledonian as a means of reducing the debt of the state airline.

The Government intended British Airways to become a private sector company as soon as possible, he added, and he was now considering how best to achieve this.

Mr Robert McCrie (Greenwood and Oggar, C), during Commons questions, asked: What is the Government's reaction to a recent suggestion that there might be some slimming down of the British Airways route structure, so as to create a fatter and more competitive situation as between a privatized British Airways and the other independent British airlines?

Can he confirm that before there is any special write off or write down the accumulated debts of British Airways, it will require the bringing before this House of a Bill?

Mr Ridley: I have discussed the first matter with Sir Adam Thompson

(chairman of British Caledonian) and I have had to point out to him that the powers under which certain debts were transferred from British Airways to British Caledonian in 1971 and 1976 have been repealed and at the present time I have no powers whatever to effect a transfer of routes.

I hope he will allow me to unfold the plans for privatization of British Airways before I comment on what he said about a Bill or no Bill.

Mr Stephen Ross (Leamington, Lab): The Bill is not prepared to bring a Bill before this House to privatize British Airways if it does not do something about the £1,000m debt which is owed to the Treasury.

That is the strength of the scheme which has been put forward by British Caledonian, because it does suggest some way in which it might be met without a loss to the Government.

Mr Ridley: He has put forward his own solution to these two problems. It would be for the two airlines concerned to think along the same lines before anything of that sort were to happen. I have no intention of bringing forward a Bill in the immediate future for any purpose of that sort.

Mr John Willington (Rushp, Northwood, C): The best way out of this problem is for British Airways to trade its way out of its accumulated debt. (Conservative cheers)

Report soon on condition of Severn Bridge

TRANSPORT

The Government expected to receive shortly a report from Filist and Neill, agreed by Mott, Hay and Anderson, consulting engineers, on the Severn Bridge. Mrs Lady Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said during questions.

Any slight delay in its receipt, she added, had no significance for the safety of the bridge. The Secretary of State for transport (Mr Nicholas Ridley) would inform the Commons of the report's recommendations as soon as possible.

She said she was sympathetic to the point made by Mr Raymond Powell (Osborne, Lab) who said that large closures on the Severn bridge were affecting the economy of Wales and it was high time the Commons had a further statement.

The widening scheme on the M1 between London and the junction with the M6 should be completed by the end of the month, Mrs Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said. She added that some night-time closures of the northbound carriageway would be necessary for a couple of weeks thereafter.

Belts saving lives

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in a written reply that deaths and serious injuries to front seat occupants of cars had light veins in the first five months of the introduction of the compulsory wearing of seat belts were down 20 per cent.

Reuters is not a charity

LEGAL AFFAIRS

It is the definition of a scandal that huge profits may be the reward for disorganised and unprofitable that are enshrined in the Trust deed. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, made clear that he would have no official responsibility in the proposed takeover of Reuters news agency into a public company.

It was only charitable trusts for which he had any responsibility, and there was no evidence that the Reuters Trust came within that category, Sir Michael Havers said.

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Yorkshire, Lab) said the Lord Chancellor should be urgently in touch with the Lord Chief Justice, formally or informally, to express the concern of many MPs about the proposed takeover of Reuters Trust into a public company.

The approval of the Lord Chief Justice (he said) is required to amend the trust deeds and he appears not even to have been consulted.

Not a happy story

SHIPBUILDING

It is no good blaming the Koreans if there were strikes in this country or orders were delivered late. Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said when the House of Lords debated the second reading of the British Shipbuilders (Borrowing Powers) Bill. This increases British shipbuilders' statutory borrowing limit to £1,000m with provision to increase the limit further to £1,200m.

Lord Cockfield said the performance of Britain's shipbuilding industry was not a happy story.

He pointed out: The simple truth is that in many of the yards operated by British shipbuilders productivity is lower than it was before nationalization in spite of the very heavy investment which has been put in. In many other yards, it is no better than it was at the time of

Stop knocking BR

SHIPBUILDING

It was time to stop knocking British Rail and acknowledge that it was running more 100 miles an hour than any other rail now working in the world, Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said when answering transport questions.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Coal Industry Bill, second reading.
Leeds (2.15): Debate on reducing crimes of violence.

The Army's human factors: 2 Troops must keep combat fit

A new standard for physical fitness among combat units in the Army is to be adopted next spring.

It will become mandatory for members of the field army, that is combat units, to undertake a special annual fitness test over and above the basic fitness test which has to be passed by virtually every soldier twice a year.

The main item of the combat fitness test will be to be able to cover eight miles in two hours carrying a weapon and 30-35 pounds of ammunition. The total amount carried will thus be more than 50 pounds.

The introduction of that test comes after continuing concern at the highest levels of the Army to ensure that appropriate levels of fitness are maintained throughout the service.

That concern is based on the premise that when a crisis arises it is most unlikely that there will be sufficient warning for troops to train up to combat fitness; they have to be combat fit all the time.

When a basic fitness test applicable to the entire Army was introduced in 1978, it was

The military machine must take account of human factors, but the soldier must be fit to fight. RODNEY COWTON, Defence Correspondent, in the second of two articles, looks at the work of the Army Personnel Research Establishment to promote standards of physical fitness among soldiers.

left at the discretion of the combat arms whether they introduced their own higher standard. Now the standard adopted by the infantry, and tested over about five years - eight miles in two hours - is being extended to the whole field army.

It is likely, however, that those sections of the Army which attach exceptional importance to physical fitness, such as the Parachute Regiment and the Special Air Service Regiment, will continue to set higher standards.

The basic fitness test, which applies to the entire Army, and not merely to those who may find themselves involved in combat, is applied to individuals twice a year. It requires men to cover three miles in a specified time, which varies according to age.

Much of the work on army fitness standards has been carried out by the Army Personnel Research Establish-

ment (CAPRE) at Farnborough. One finding which they have confirmed, which is encouraging to those nearer the grave than the cradle, is that provided a person maintains his health and takes regular physical exercise, the rate of decline in physical ability is surprisingly slow.

It is reckoned that for such a person the decline from the peak of early manhood should be no more than 5 to 10 per cent a decade.

For many years the Army had not unduly concerned itself with the fitness of soldiers over the age of 35, but in the late 1970s concern began to develop about the condition of those older men, many of whom were doing physically undemanding work.

When the new basic fitness training programme, called "Fit to Fight", was introduced in 1978, for the first time it subject men up to the age of 50 subject to a two-yearly fitness test.

Assault course training

That set standards of three miles in 35 minutes for men aged 40 to 44 and in 40 minutes for men aged 45 to 49, wearing boots and light clothing.

After more research by the APRE, the time allowed for three miles was last year reduced by six minutes for those aged 40 to 44, and by 10 minutes for men of 45 to 49 years. It is a standard which many who are settling contentedly into middle age and into sedentary work do not enjoy meeting.

(Concluded)

Whitehall brief Fears over cuts and defence intelligence

Mr Michael Heseltine's application of MINIS, management information systems for ministers, he presented at the Department of the Environment, to the Ministry of Defence (MoD), will not reach the state of publication until early next year. But it has already achieved a first.

It has stimulated the former intelligence chief Vice-Chief Sir Louis Le Bailly, to speak out publicly on the dangers of further cuts in the ministry's Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS), of which he was director-general between 1972 and 1975.

Most of the Le Bailly thesis would receive wholehearted endorsement in the highest reaches of the MoD, albeit privately, as intelligence affairs are never discussed openly even in connexion with the DIS which, unlike the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6 (which answers to the Foreign Office) is an overt and acknowledged body, not a covert agency.

The common ground between the MoD and Sir Louis is partly historical, partly functional.

The DIS was created in 1965, by a fusion of the naval, military and air intelligence organizations and the Joint Intelligence Bureau, which operated in the economic field. It achieved both savings of some 30 per cent in manpower and a better product for the chiefs-of-staff.

It was also intended to meet more effectively the need for a second Whitehall centre of world-wide and Soviet bloc intelligence to set alongside the political assessment fed by the Foreign Office into the Cabinet Office's Joint Intelligence Committee, the ultimate collector and interpreter of the product of the secret world for the Cabinet.

In particular, it was meant to provide practical assessments of what was on the other side of the hill, in the shape of forces ranged against Nato, and to take 10 to 20-year forward looks at the Soviet economy, technology and weaponry. That too, it has achieved.

After the 1965 merger, the DIS settled down as an institution more than 1,000 strong, its director-general reporting to the Secretary of State for Defence, instead of to

the Secretary of the Cabinet as in the past, while providing an independent voice at the Joint Intelligence Committee. His number 2, the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence) sustained an input into the chiefs-of-staff machine.

Where the MoD privately disagrees with Sir Louis is about the level of cuts since the mid-1970s and the dangers of any MINIS-induced economy.

Sir Louis is alarmed at private information which suggests cuts in the last eight years may have reached about 40 per cent. Such reductions, he believes, may well have led to a concentration of effort in the main threat - Russia and her satellites - with very little capacity left for other parts of the world.

Another chunk carved out might mean the DIS could no longer fulfil both its "other side of the hill" and long-term forecasting functions.

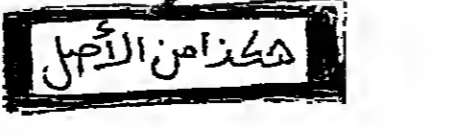
That could lead to an imbalance at the heart of British intelligence through an over-reliance on Foreign Office political output and too few top-

class people to assess intelligence material.

The remedy applied, according to MOD sources, is to build flexibility into the system, and beef up capacity in areas old and new when necessary.

But there is a substantial gap between the Le Bailly thesis, and those offered by MOD for cuts in the DIS since 1975. The difference between Sir Louis's range of 35 to 40 per cent and the MOD figure of a 16 per cent saving in civilian staff (13 per cent for the DIS as a whole when the military are included) cannot be explained away by different statistical bases or calculation or the possible inclusion of some DIS staff abroad in other people's budgets.

The DIS element in Mr Heseltine's MINIS will be highly important. It will also be private for security reasons. In the next few weeks, the all-party Commons Select Committee on Defence will be reconstituted. It is allowed to see confidential material and to take evidence in camera. Sir Louis's fears should be investigated and the defence committee is the ideal body to do it.



Administration in disarray over policy on Central America

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

American policy in Central America is in disarray, and the Reagan Administration appears divided about how best to deal with the growing unrest in the region. Some influential voices in Washington are advocating a larger direct American military commitment, including more men and more money to prop up the regime in El Salvador. But such an approach faces stiff resistance from Congress, which last week approved \$20m (£13.3m) less in military aid for El Salvador than the Administration had requested.

Others are arguing that the United States should give more military aid to pro-Western Central American countries which are seeking to establish a greater degree of military coordination to prevent the export of insurgency by the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. Still others feel that Washington should embark on a new diplomatic drive in partnership with the four-nation Contadora group - Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama - to seek a negotiated settlement to the region's problems.

These officials feel that Cuban prestige has been badly damaged because of the successful United States action in Grenada. Washington should now take advantage of the recognition that Cuba cannot

defend its surrogates by giving serious consideration to the peace plan recently put forward by Nicaragua.

No one in Washington is attempting any longer to disguise how grave the military situation is in El Salvador. The most advances achieved by the Salvadorean Army earlier this year have evaporated as the left-wing guerrillas once more seize the initiative. At the same time United States officials are dismayed by a resurgence in killings by government-controlled right-wing death squads.

Even such a pronounced Administration hawk as Mr Fred Ikle, Under-Secretary for Defence Policy, who has just returned from a tour of Central America, has conceded that the war is not going well.

His answer is for the United States to provide "tens of millions of dollars worth" of additional military aid, particularly helicopters so that the Salvadorean Army can be made more mobile.

He is also advocating more assistance to El Salvador's Western neighbours and a stepping-up of United States military manoeuvres in the region.

Speaking on his return to Washington, Mr Ikle said the United States is to send 1,000 combat engineers to Costa Rica for "civil action" such as road-building.



Kenya farewell: President Moi escorting the Queen past tribal dancers at the departure ceremony at Nairobi airport.

Big Bangladesh welcome for the Queen

From Michael Hanalya, Dhaka

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the capital of Bangladesh from Kenya late last night to an enthusiastic welcome by several hundred thousand people.

Despite the lateness of the hour, a goodnatured crowd - mostly male lined the nine-and-a-half mile route from the airport to the centre of Dhaka.

The Queen, in a powder blue dress with a design of cyclamens, and a matching broad brimmed hat, was greeted by the chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh Lieutenant-General Husain Ershad, and the man he put in as president, Mr Ahsanuddin Choudhury.

She was greeted by the deputy martial law administrators. Members of the Cabinet and senior officials of the diplomatic corps, and members of the staff of the British High Commission.

The Duke, counting off the British diplomats from the bend in red carpet said: "Ah, you must be the fifth secretary" to a luckless envoy.

After the greeting ceremony

the Queen drove with the President directly to the government guest house for the night. En route she passed several huge portraits of herself and newly installed flag staffs bearing the Bangladeshi and British flags. Most of the Union Jacks were flown the right way up.

She made a triumphal entrance to the city which had been specially huilt and had been completed in the nick of time. The scaffolding being ripped off and buried to the side of the road, even as the royal Tri Star was touching down at Zia international airport, named after the last President to be assassinated.

Earlier in the day General Ershad had announced dates for presidential and parliamentary elections.

The military regime, which took over in March 1982 has long promised a return to democracy, but political activity has been technically outlawed since then. Last night just an hour-and-a-half before the Queen's aircraft touched down, General Ershad went on radio

and television to declare: "I hereby permit open politics from this moment on." Announcing the dates, he said: "If peace and discipline are ensured, the presidential election in Bangladesh will take place on May 24, 1984 and the parliamentary election on November 25, 1984."

General Ershad reminded his nationwide audience that there has been a controversy over whether the country should have a parliamentary or a presidential form of Government. "We believe there is no scope for controversy on this question," he said.

"In 1972 the constitution was changed from a parliamentary system to a presidential system. After this we witnessed many sad events in this country, but at least the presidential system continued."

"When I took over on March 24, 1982 I simply suspended that constitution so it is quite proper that when I am about to set in motion the process of democracy, I must bring back the suspended constitution." The chief martial law ad-

ministration urged the politicians not to turn violent. "It must be remembered that in the general interest of the country we must ensure discipline," he said. "Please do not misinterpret our degree of latitude and tolerance as licence. I believe that any controversy should be resolved through discussion."

It is unlikely that General Ershad's announcement will be wholly pleasing to the politicians, who have been urging him to hold parliamentary elections first, so that parliament can decide whether the system should be parliamentary or presidential, but it will probably take the sting out of a number of demonstrations which were planned to take place during the Queen's visit.

The last time the Queen and Prince Philip were here was in 1961, when Dhaka was merely the provincial capital of East Pakistan - it was split Deca in those days - the city did not have anywhere grand enough to lodge a queen and so a royal guest house was speedily erected just before she came.

Heavy jail sentences for 23 in Turkey

Ankara - After a controversial trial lasting nearly a year and a half, 23 leading members of the Turkish Peace Association were jailed yesterday by an Istanbul military court for "founding a clandestine organization to wage class struggle."

Of the 30 defendants, 10 included well-known journalists, writers, former MPs, jurists and artists, 18 were sentenced to eight years in prison while five others received five years. The court acquitted another five. Two are at large and had been tried in absentia.

Man who sold wife jailed

Peking (AFP) - A teacher was jailed for 15 years in south-west China for selling women, including his own wife, several times.

The Guangming Daily reported that the wife had returned to her husband after each sale, leaving the buyers empty-handed. She was sentenced to 14 years.

Marxist wins

Lima (Reuters) - Peru's leftist Government faced a crushing defeat last night in municipal elections in which a Marxist headed for certain victory in Lima's mayoral poll. His rivals conceded defeat and the opposition made gains in the provinces.

Danube ban

Vienna (AP) - The state-owned Danube Steamship Company announced that it will suspend cargo and barge traffic today on the Danube for the first time in more than 20 years of low water levels.

Correction

In the interview with Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, published on Saturday, Mr Ozal was asked if he regarded Cyprus as part of the Turkish Motherland. His reply should have read: "No, there is a Turkish federation state of Cyprus there." If this state declared its independence, he added, "we will support them because they have wanted so long." If a solution could not be found, "they have every right, whatever they do." The time left for a solution to the Cyprus problem was limited.

Unity bid by 7 parties in Namibia

From Michael Horsby, Johannesburg

A potential new alignment of "internal" political parties has emerged in Namibia, the vast, mineral-rich territory still illegally occupied and administered by South Africa. It could prove an embarrassment to Pretoria.

A Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of seven of Namibia's most important non-Swapo political groups was publicly launched last weekend. The Angola-based Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organization), which has been waging a sporadic guerrilla war against South Africa forces in Namibia for more than 15 years, has denounced the MPC as an "anti-Swapo front" and "another South African puppet show".

Observers in Windhoek, however, believe that the MPC is a genuinely independent initiative.

Indians run gauntlet in Durban

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Police yesterday arrested more than 40 placard-carrying protesters and dispersed several hundred others gathered outside the city hall in Durban to heckle members of the Indian community as they arrived to hear Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

The meeting was organized by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, an Indian politician who favours participation in South Africa's new constitution.

He hopes to become the first Prime Minister of the House of Delegates, the Indian constituent of the segregated three-chamber parliament for whites, mixed-race, coloureds and Indians, which was approved by South Africa's whites.

Mr Rajbansi undoubtedly speaks for a considerable number of conservative, middle-class Indians.

Strauss party sends ultimatum to Kohl

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

An open quarrel in the increasingly frosty relations between Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union erupted at the weekend, with the CSU virtually sending the Chancellor an ultimatum to create a cabinet post for its powerful chairman, Herr Franz Josef Strauss.

Herr Gerold Tandler, the acting CSU party secretary, said it had been a mistake not to include Herr Strauss in the cabinet in March, and called on Kohl to correct this. Politicians here see behind these remarks an open bid for power by Herr Strauss, the ultimatum of increasing pressure from Bavaria on Bonn.

The Bavarian Prime Minister, with customary political acumen, has refused to answer questions on his intentions and said he was exercising restraint. So far he has not approached Dr Kohl directly but has allowed his supporters to voice his grievances.

Dr Kohl in turn has barely concealed his vexation during this latest and most serious round in the feud between the two men. He told young Christian Democrats at the weekend that he had no problems with Bavarians, though Bavarians might have problems with him.

Rift on left widens after Aulnay defeat

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The defeat on Sunday of the left alliance in the Communist stronghold of Aulnay-sous-Bois on the northern outskirts of Paris, has once again brought to a head the tension between the Socialists and their Communist partners in the Government.

Even before the results were declared M Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, sought to blame the widely-predicted loss of Aulnay - held by the Communists for the past 18 years - on a general tendency of the left, particularly the Socialists, to lose ground at the polls.

The succession of losses suffered by the left in municipal by-elections since the nationwide municipal elections last March were due more to the voters' dissatisfaction with the Government's record than to a reaction against claims of electoral fraud, he suggested.

Court findings of electoral fraud, largely in communist held towns, in the municipal elections last March have been the cause of virtually all the by-elections since then. M Marchais nevertheless felt able to claim that "no Communist activists or elected representatives engage in fraud; they have never done so and never will".

M Marchais's comments are likely to exacerbate a growing irritation among Socialists with the Communist Party's increasingly outspoken criticism of the Government, and a general lack of support for its more unpopular policies.

M Lionel Jospin, First Secretary of the Socialist Party, took the opportunity of the recent Socialist conference in Bougen-Bresse, apparently on President Mitterrand's instructions, to call the Communist Party to order, accusing it of undermining the Government's credibility.

In the second round of the elections in Aulnay-sous-Bois, a town of nearly 80,000, one-sixth of them immigrants, the right-wing opposition succeeded in winning 54 per cent of the votes, without the support of the extreme right-wing National Front, with which it had declined to join forces. The opposition took only 40 per cent of the vote in the 1981 presidential elections.

Before the 1983 municipal elections, the Communists controlled 65 of the 242 towns of more than 2,500 inhabitants in the so-called "Red Belt" of the Ile de France around Paris; now it controls only 37.

Druze shell Beirut civilians

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

As usual US Marine spokesmen refuse to comment on the fights other than to say that they were for reconnaissance purposes.

A good example of the war fever which is now gripping Beirut could be found in a front page article in the daily paper *Al-Safir* which announced yesterday that American Marines had stationed batteries of Hawk ground-to-air missiles opposite the Syrian front line around Aqoura high in the mountains north east of the capital but when I drove 6,000ft up to the snow line at Aqoura yesterday, I found only goat herds, five villagers and eight Lebanese soldiers huddling from the cold

not far from the ruins of a Roman temple.

On a plateau above the village almost covered in cloud, the Lebanese Army has dug in three tanks, but there were no marines and no missiles.

In the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, the tentative ceasefire agreed last week continued to hold and more shops in the city opened yesterday, although shells fell again on the Bakdawi Palestinian camp where Mr Yassir Arafat's guerrillas are still holding a line against Syrian troops and Palestinian dissidents.

In Israeli-occupied Lebanon, there was also an increase in attacks on Israeli forces, in the most dramatic of which a 26-year-old Shia muslim threw a hand-grenade at Israeli troops checking pedestrians crossing the Awwal River bridge outside Sidon.

The Israelis shot him dead, although further south a gunman fired several shots at Israeli troops and escaped in a car. Two Israeli soldiers had earlier been slightly wounded by a bomb left beside a road east of Tyre that exploded as they passed in their vehicle.

While there is almost certainly no coordination between guerrilla activity in the south and that around Beirut, the general increase in violence and the constant postponement of the second round of reconciliation talks in Geneva is helping to maintain the suspicion that some new war is about to break out in Lebanon.

For several hours before dawn yesterday American reconnaissance jets again flew at low level over Beirut, although



Words of wisdom: An elderly Arafat supporter discusses the troubles with a young compatriot.

Crucial Italian vote on missiles

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian Chamber of Deputies will decide tomorrow whether to leave the Government a free hand in bringing cruise missiles to Sicily by the end of the year or to listen more attentively to the growing sounds of pacifism in the country.

The debate began last night and is expected to arouse noise and passions both inside the House and in demonstrations outside. The Government's majority is large but there are differences between some of the leaders of the five parties making up the coalition on the conduct of foreign policy.

Certainly, if the Government should be ousted, Signor Bettino Craxi, Italy's first Socialist Prime Minister, would be forced to resign and some-

thing totally new would have to be faced because loyalty to the western alliance, in particular towards the United States, has been hitherto an unquestioned foundation of Italian foreign policy.

Why should there be a debate at the last minute when Parliament decided in 1979 that the missiles would be accepted if negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union proved ineffectual? Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister in 1979 who steered the agreement of missiles through Parliament, feels that the new debate is justified.

He points out that there have been various changes in European politics in the intervening four years. Police are keeping a close watch around Parliament to discourage demonstrators.

The debate in a sense is crucial because the missiles issue has been brought home to public opinion in a way that was not so earlier. The Government is expected to emerge with a sound majority.

ATHENS: Greece will go ahead with the plan to sponsor a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, confident that Bulgaria will not deploy Soviet nuclear weapons in retaliation for the siting of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe following weekend discussions between Mr Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian President, and Mr Andreas Papanandreu, the Prime Minister of Greece, in Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria (Mario Modiano writes).

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Every time I have been to Washington during the Reagan Administration, I have been aware of it as a balance of power among the President's principal advisers.

First there was the apparently harmonious and equal sharing of influence among the triumvirate of Mr Ed Meese, Mr Jim Baker and Mr Michael Deaver. Then Mr Meese seemed to become preeminent. "Mr Reagan's Prime Minister" was the fashionable description. But he could not sustain his dominance, and there followed a period of bitter conflict which seriously damaged the Administration.

When Mr William Clark became the National Security Adviser, the triumvirate became a quartet. Indeed, many people at that time suspected that Mr Clark, who had been Mr Reagan's first chief of staff in California, would shortly replace Mr Baker as chief of staff in the White House and concentrate power in his own hands.

Now it is quite different. Not only has Mr Clark moved from the White House, but it is no longer accurate to speak of a triumvirate. Mr Baker has formed a close alliance with Mr Deaver and has become the dominant adviser - more so because he is far more accomplished in the exercise of bureaucratic power. He is, in Washington terms, a highly effective operator. This is freely acknowledged on all sides within the Administration, by Mr Baker's supporters and opponents alike.

His rise is of wider significance than a mere power-play of personalities. It tells us something about the nature of the Administration because Mr Baker is not one of Mr Reagan's Californian cronies. He is an even a long-term Reaganite. He managed President Ford's reelection campaign in 1976 against the challenge first by Mr Reagan and then by Mr Carter. In 1980, as Mr George Bush's campaign manager, he was organising the principal opposition to Mr Reagan's drive for the Republican nomination.

That Mr Baker should ever have become one of Mr Reagan's principal advisers was remarkable. His further advance is illuminating.

His power is not absolute, when Mr Clark moved from the post of National Security Adviser last month it was reported that Mr Baker wished to succeed him, with Mr Deaver taking Mr Baker's place as chief of staff. This might not have enhanced Mr Baker's personal authority directly, but together they would then have exercised the principal influence over the whole range of the Administration's activities.

This report is confirmed by highly placed Administration sources. But the opposition to Mr Baker's idea - from Mr Clark himself, Mr Meese, Mr Weinberger, Mrs Kirkpatrick and Mr Casey, the director of the CIA - was too strong.

There may be further conflicts ahead over the President's reelection campaign, assuming that Mr Reagan does not resign. His intimate personal friends are known not to take that for granted. Their throwaway remarks in private conversations evidently indicate that they believe there is still an element of doubt.

I would accept that there is, but I would not put it at more than 20 per cent because of the pressures that will be brought to bear upon Mr Reagan, whatever his personal inclinations may be. Already planning is going ahead to ensure that he could make a swift and positive start in a second term. A good many people will feel badly let down if he does withdraw.

But if he runs next year there is the conflict of struggle for control of the campaign between Senator Paul Laxalt, the general chairman of the Republican Party, and an old friend of Mr Reagan, and the Baker-Deaver team in the White House.

So Mr Baker cannot get his way on everything. But his sway is greater than any other adviser's has been in the lifetime of this Administration, and beneath him there are other members of the Ford-Bush sector of the party in positions of power and influence. Mr Baker's personal authority is not therefore an aberration. It is an indication that this is a more pragmatic, though less united, Administration than is customarily believed in Britain.

It also explains why many Republican right-wingers, who have been gunning persistently for Mr Baker, are not happy with Mr Reagan. To American ideologues he has been a disappointment. They thought they were electing the President of their dreams, and they have found themselves with a more acute political instinct than they realise. Mr Reagan is the smartest operator around.

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Way clear for poison oil trial

From Harry Debelias, Madrid

A judicial investigation lasting more than two years has cleared the way for the trial of 31 people accused in connexion with the toxic cooking oil that killed hundreds in Spain and made tens of thousands sick.

Madrid legal sources said, however, that no date has yet been set for the trial, and, because of its complexity and the number of people involved, it may not take place for another year or more.

Of the 31 charged with offences against public health, four are missing and are presumed to have fled the country. Ten others are in prison pending trial. The remainder are free on bail. Some also face charges of fraud, industrial piracy (the use of brands and symbols without authorisation) and the falsification of public documents.

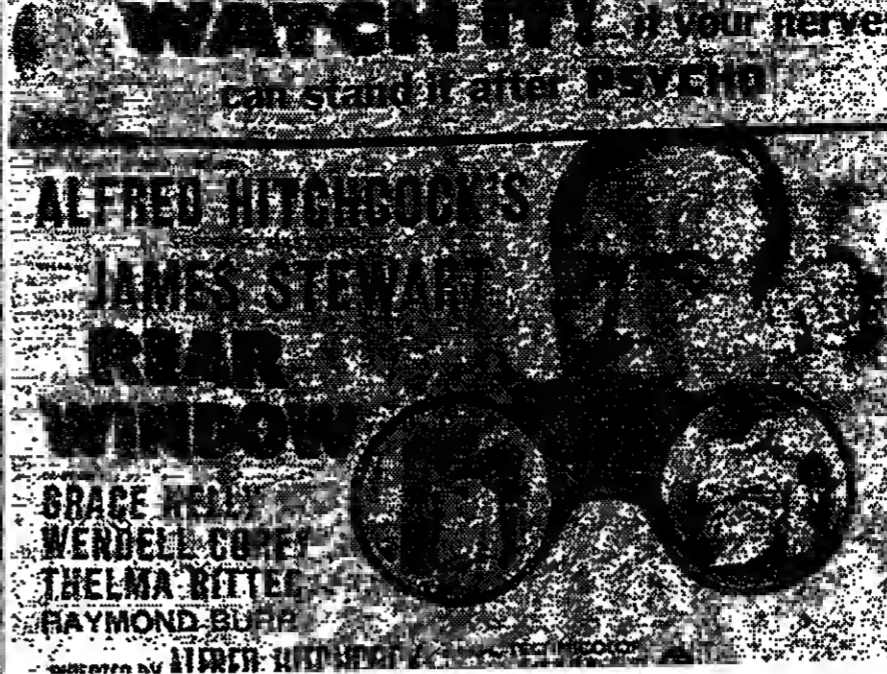
The first of more than 300 victims died in June 1981 on the outskirts of Madrid. More than 20,000 Spaniards were affected.

The poisoning occurred among families which bought what was sold as pure olive oil at bargain prices. It turned out to be processed rape seed oil originally intended for industrial use.

كندا من الأصل

SPECTRUM

Return of the missing Hitchcocks



For many years, five classic Alfred Hitchcock thrillers have been kept off cinema screens. Peter Waymark reports their reappearance

Alfred Hitchcock was a frugal man, probably as a result of his Jesuit upbringing. His daughter Patricia says: "He did not go in for fancy cars, racehorses, yachts or any of the other Hollywood accoutrements. He was very, very conservative and used to say, 'I never want to risk anything.'"

When he died in 1980, he left considerable wealth, mainly in stocks and bonds, and two luxurious Californian estates, one in Bel Air and the other in the magnificent redwoods of Santa Cruz. But there was another bequest to his family, which he jealously guarded and which should provide them with an income as long as the cinema survives: five of his famous films.

These were pictures he had removed from circulation several years before, ordering that all the prints should be destroyed. Some have not been shown, legally at least, since the 1960s, and their long disappearance has led them to be dubbed "the missing Hitchcocks". Just why he should have deliberately suppressed some of his most admired work for so long is the final Hitchcock mystery.

The five include two of the best he ever made in his 50 years as a director, *Rear Window* and *Vertigo*. Another, *The Trouble With Harry*, was one of his personal favourites. The others are *Rope*, with its intriguing experiment with the 10-minute takes, and the 1956 remake of his popular British thriller of the 1930s, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*.

Good news for Hitchcock buffs is that after protracted negotiations, Universal has bought the world rights to the five for a sum unofficially put at \$6m; and that the films are once more available to cinemas and to television. The story of their disappearance and eventual reemergence has as many twists and turns as a vintage Hitchcock plot.

Apart from *Rope*, the films were made in the 1950s under a deal with Paramount which stipulated that ownership of the titles would revert to Hitchcock eight years after their first cinema release. It is unusual for directors to own their films, but Hitchcock's case was not unique. Chaplin is probably the supreme example of director-owners and, more

recently, Stanley Kubrick has secured outright control of his pictures, from *A Clockwork Orange* onwards. *Rope* came into Hitchcock's possession by a different route. It had been made in 1948 for a company called Transatlantic Pictures, headed by Sidney (later Lord) Bernstein, who himself held the rights before releasing them to Hitchcock. Of the five in the bequest, *Rope* has been the least inaccessible and it was shown by the National Film Theatre in London as recently as 1977.

The others have become rarities, much written about by the growing body of Hitchcock admirers, but little seen. Except for *Vertigo*, for instance, none has ever been shown on British television. When precisely they were withdrawn is difficult to establish; even Hitchcock's agent is unable to supply the answer. The most likely date is somewhere in the early 1970s, though not all the films were freely available before that.

In 1969 the National Film Theatre planned a complete retrospective of Hitchcock's work, confident of being able to obtain and screen all the films he had made up to that time. For *Vertigo* a print was ordered from the Cinémaèque Française, the Paris archive, and brought to London personally by the curator, Henri Langlois. But when formal application was made to Hitchcock to show the film, the answer was that permission would be granted only if the source of the print was revealed.

Fearing that this might lead to an instruction to destroy the print, the NFT declined to name the source and the film was never shown. Nor was *Rear Window*. Neither film, in fact, has ever been screened at the NFT. A further complication in the case of *Rear Window* was a legal action brought against Hitchcock and Paramount to prevent their showing the film pending settlement of the estate of Cornell Woolrich, the writer on whose short story the film was based.

Withholding films, in the expectation that this creates a rarity value which can increase the price, is a relatively common practice. Chaplin did it with his features and the Walt Disney company still refuses to release to television any of its classic cartoons.

James Stewart: light on the dark side of Hitch

"It was always a joy working with Mr Hitchcock," James Stewart recalls. "We made four films, it was probably the greatest experience of my career."

Tall, pencil slim, impeccably groomed in a burgundy jacket and striped tie and full of the shy chisniasm that is as much his trademark as his hesitant Yankee drawl, Mr Stewart has taken to the hustings to help promote the rerelease

in New York and London of the five lost Hitchcock films. He stars in four of them.

Keeping the films out of circulation "was a wonderful decision", Stewart says firmly, "and I think it's wrong. People are anxious to see these films again. They are treating them like an event. So many good films have been ruined by television. All the cuts and the commercials on the small screen. People don't want to go out and see it in a theatre after that."

Stewart and his wife of 35 years, Gloria, saw *Rear Window* for the first time in 20 years when it opened at the New York Film Festival in October, where it received a rousing ovation. "It was thrilling for Jimmy," says Gloria Stewart. "When the picture ended the audience began to clap and then they stood spontaneously, almost in unison, and turned to our box. It was like the ocean rising."

At lunch afterwards, Stewart said: "I think the picture held up, didn't you? I was able to look at it objectively, I think, because of the time lapse. Usually when any actor looks at a film he can only look at himself. You're always saying to yourself 'I wish I had done that differently'. I should have been better'. But I was able to get past that and really enjoy the picture."

Now he'd like to see the other films. "I was supposed to go to the Toronto Film Festival when *Vertigo* opened there and I would have liked to do that, but I had a little problem with my health and I had to miss it." The "little problem" is his way of dismissing a bout with skin cancer, for which he

such as *Pinocchio* and *Fantasia*, while they are still judged to be popular in the cinema.

For Hitchcock, however, the consideration seems to have been more than purely commercial. Despite his great wealth, he remained at heart a thrifty Victorian, careful about his money and determined to make the most of his assets, when the films first reverted to his ownership, he was still earning vast sums from his film and television work and it is doubtful, once the taxman had taken his bite, whether the release of *Rear Window* and the rest would have been financially worthwhile.

That certainly would have been one reason for holding back. Another, possibly, was that the withdrawal of the films coincided with the burgeoning of a critical cult that had started in France during the 1950s, and was particularly associated with young writers such as Truffaut, Rohmer and Chabrol, and which later spread to Britain and the United States.

Though he gave a long film interview to Truffaut which formed the basis of a splendid book about his films, Hitchcock liked to disclaim any deep motives for his work. He was, though, delighted that so much serious notice was being taken of him and he must have realized that the commercial prospects of such films as *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* would thereby be enhanced.

People who sought permission to show the famous five came up against his long-standing agent, Herman Citron, a tough, shrewd negotiator with many famous Hollywood clients. Leslie Halliwell, who buys films for ITV, recalls: "We had been trying to

get these pictures for years. We would get through to Citron and he would ask, 'How much?' When we told him, it was never enough."

The legal non-availability of such desirable films led, perhaps inevitably, to a thriving black market. By knowing the right people, and paying the right price, it was possible to have prints made and to mount illicit screenings. Sharp-eyed devotees scanning the programmes of certain London art houses would come across such oblique items as "rare 1950s Hitchcock starring Kim Novak" which, though the title was not given, could only be *Vertigo*. A code for *Rear Window* was "a Hitchcock thriller to make you look behind your back".

When James Stewart, who appeared in several Hitchcock films (including four of the "five") wanted to show a clip of *Vertigo* during a retrospective of his work at the Berlin Film Festival in 1982, he was refused. Yet in a little cinema in the neighbourhood, 16mm versions of both *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* were being freely screened. It was only with extreme difficulty that the American Film Institute was able to secure an extract from *Vertigo* when it presented Hitchcock with its Life Achievement Award.

By the time of his death, however, Hitchcock, on Citron's advice, had decided to rerelease the five, pending legal clearance and the settling of an acceptable price. Both his agent and family deny a story in wide circulation that he saw the films as a means of buying himself out of a contract with Universal which, he feared, he would be too old and ill to fulfill.

The agreement with Universal to rerelease the films took about three years



Did he or didn't he see a murder? James Stewart in *Rear Window*. He starred in four of the five missing films

successfully underwent radiation therapy. Although there's no longer any sign of the illness, he still has a certain fragility to his walk.

Despite his devotion to Hitchcock, Stewart makes it clear that his own favourite film is still *It's A Wonderful Life*, in which he plays a small-town banker in a position to do some good. It was directed by the equally legendary Frank Capra. "Hitch and Capra weren't all that different," Stewart remembers. "I tend to associate them together in style and attitude and the way they prepared themselves. They both had complete knowledge of the story they wanted to tell and on screen they both wanted to tell the story more visually than verbally. Hitchcock didn't like to depend too much on the spoken word."

Stewart refuses to believe there was a dark side to Hitchcock, revealed in the Donald Spoto biography. "It's just not true," he says unequivocally. "I wasn't aware of it because I don't think it was there. A dark side as described in the biography has got to come out all the time. A man can't hide it from the people he wants to hide it from, from the people who are close to him. I got

to know him pretty well and I don't believe there was a dark side."

However, he does not dispute the famous Hitchcock quote about actors being like cattle - he simply revises it a little. "He said actors should be treated like cattle and when you think about it, it's not such an insulting thing. As an actor you're told to go here, you're told to go there, and if you're not fast enough - and I was never noted for my speed - they prod you. Mr Hitchcock deserves a place in the cowboy hall of fame."

More seriously, Stewart adds: "There was always complete relaxation on a Hitchcock set among the crew members and the cast. I never at any time knew any emotional upset, any arguments of any kind working with him. His routine was pretty much the same no matter where we were - on a Hollywood stage, in Marrakesh or in San Francisco. He would look to see what he wanted in a scene, never through a camera, but as an audience would see it. Then he would make a square with his hands and that means that's what he wants on the screen for the next scene. The cameraman gets behind him and looks, there's no talk,

'Today's audiences are starved of good, classy films'

to complete, partly because of the lengthy process of settling the estate but also because Citron, known in Hollywood as the Iceberg, was determined to strike the best bargain. Though other film companies were keenly interested, Universal was almost bound to clinch the deal: Hitchcock was, after all, one of the company's highest stockholders and a close personal friend of the boss, Lew Wasserman.

Chaplin also withheld his films for a long period, but when he finally released them, they had only a modest impact. A plan to show the "main features, one after the other, in the West End of London was abandoned in face of box-office indifference. The early signs are that the Hitchcock enterprise will prove more successful.

Rear Window, the first of the five to make its reappearance in the United States, was the hit of the recent New York Film Festival and has been playing simultaneously in three of the city's cinemas. In a few weeks it took more than \$300,000 at the box office. A delighted Patricia Hitchcock points out that the film made more money on its rerelease than most of the new pictures that came out at the same time, adding: "Its success shows, I think, that audiences are starved of good, classy films."

The films will be seen in Britain for the first time at the London Film Festival on November 19 and 20, projected in crisp new 35mm prints struck from the original negatives. ITV has acquired the television rights and expects to start showing the films late next year. The five should also be available during 1984 on video.

Unless *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* turn out on reexamination not to be the masterpieces that most knowledgeable critics hold them to be, the circulation of these films can only restore a reputation that has been dented in Donald Spoto's recent biography about Hitchcock's final years. If the old man were still around he would certainly have something pithy to say about it all, delivered in that rasping voice which never quite lost its cockney origins.

Additional reporting by Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

there's nothing and Hitch sits down in his blue suit and his tie and waits until the camera is set up. Then he says to the actors 'All right, let's do it.' (Stewart frequently speaks of Hitchcock in the present tense.)

Nor did Hitchcock have any interest in the Hollywood fashion for "motivation" or "method acting". When they were making *Vertigo*, according to Stewart, Kim Novak asked Hitchcock how her character should be motivated. He told her in a slightly exasperated tone: "Kim, it's only a movie."

For Stewart, Hitchcock was the perfect director. Neither liked to intellectualize about their work. Stewart still demurs when asked to define his own technique. In general, he believes, "the important thing in motion picture acting is that you try to develop a character and do it so the acting doesn't show and if you're successful in doing this, then believability starts sneaking in, and if you start to get people believing in what you're doing up there on the screen, then you're in pretty good shape."

Joan Goodman
© Joan Goodman November 1983.

Rope, *Rear Window* and *Vertigo* will be shown next Saturday and *The Trouble With Harry* and *The Man Who Knew Too Much* on Sunday at the Queen Elizabeth Hall as part of the London Film Festival. *Rear Window* opens at the Plaza, London, from December 2. James Stewart will deliver a Guardian Lecture at the National Film Theatre on December 6.

TOMORROW

The local rags: Alan Franks looks at the slumping fortunes of the provincial press

moreover... Miles Kingston

You hum it, I'll invent it

When Ralph Steadman, author of *I, Leonardo*, heard that no fewer than three musicals were being planned on the subject of Leonardo da Vinci, he confessed that he too had had the idea of a musical. He's not the only one. I have been tinkering with a Leonardo musical for several years, provisionally entitled *Lenny*. But during my research into Leonardo's notebooks I have discovered that none of us was being original: the great man, as usual, had got there first, and had the idea before us.

Here are a few of the relevant entries from the same year.

Jan 12 Cold. Got up. Invented the hot water bottle and went back to bed. Thought about my idea for speeding human locomotion by attaching wheels to the feet. Decided against it. Italian roads are too bad. Decided to go in the theatre instead.

Jan 13 Last night's play was dreadful. Today I devised a method of human locomotion by attaching boards to the feet and sliding down the snow. Got a young friend to try it out. He broke his leg. Decided to go out to hear some music.

Jan 14 Music dreadful. I have invented a chair with wheels on for my friend with the broken leg to get about in. It might be possible to attach an engine to it. Unfortunately I have not yet invented the engine.

Jan 15 While I was staying in last night, and inventing a two-wheeled machine to pedal round on, I got to thinking about music and drama. Why not, I thought, combine the two and make something entirely different? Musical drama? No - better, musical comedy.

Spent the rest of the day working on a rough script based on the life of Our Lord. I think I will call it *Jesus Christ, Renaissance*. Invented pyjamas and went to bed.

Jan 17 I have been showing my script to Lorenzo, who runs the Comedia Playhouse. He is very excited by the ideas and says that if we can get the right backers, dancers, singers and publicity, we could make a fortune. This would suit me fine, as none of my inventions has caught on, and "The Last Supper" is proving harder than I thought; the 12 models spend more time eating than posing, and I can't afford to pay over a lamb every day. But Lorenzo already wants me to rewrite Act II, so that Judas Iscariot gets a good song and more laughs.

Feb 6 A nightmarish three weeks. Lorenzo makes me have long meetings with backers, all of whom want changes in the musical. Now at last they have come out in the open and say that the Jesus Christ idea is a bit advanced and couldn't I adapt a well-known book, like *Aesop's Fables* or Boccaccio's *Decameron*? I pointed out icily that my *Jesus* is based on a well-known book.

Invented the fishing rod and went for a weekend in the country.

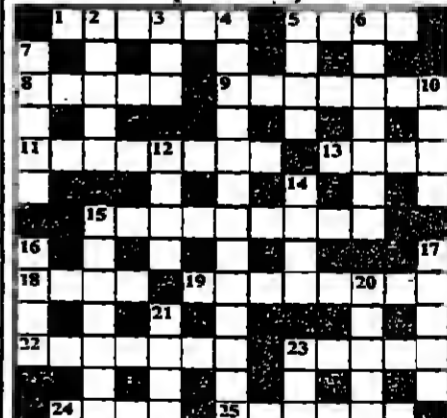
Feb 21 My new musical based on *Aesop*, called *Cox, Dog and Lots of Other Animals*, has gone into rehearsal. If I had known it would involve so much backstage bickery and bitterness, I would never have got involved. I have also had to invent devices for raising and lowering actors, billowing smoke across the stage, making weak voices reach the back of the theatre and tearing tickets in half.

Work on "The Last Supper" is very slow. Judas got drunk and broke his arm. Invented the sling.

Feb 27 Worse and worse. It now turns out that two other theatre companies have been working on a musical version of *Aesop*. The backers want me to switch to a musical version of Ovid, called *Orbita*.

Tried to get on with my portrait of the girl this morning. She told me, with that funny half-smile she has, that I was looking in a bad way and needed looking after. "Don't cry for me, Mona Lisa", I muttered, and then found myself thinking that this was a good song-title. Good God, my mind has been added. Invented Valium and went to bed.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 202)



- ACROSS: 1 Spatzer (6), 2 Rice dish (5), 3 Retained (4), 3 Whitechewer (3), 8 Lollipop (5), 4 Scottish reel (8,5), 9 Brits (7), 5 Keyword in context (4), 11 Slop (5), 6 Widely favoured (7), 13 Story teller (9), 7 Good-naturedly frank (5), 18 Military land forces (4), 19 Branch (8), 10 Therefore (4), 22 Deductively (1,6), 12 Pleasant (4), 23 Spicy (5), 14 Not as much (4), 24 Working group (4), 15 Compunction (7), 25 Sacrificial venture (6), 16 Series of observations (4), 17 Remains (5), 21 Small antelope (5), 22 Standard (4), 23 Fruit preserve (3)

SOLUTION TO No 201
ACROSS: 1 Sarophagus 9 Grauded 10 Trice
11 PLO 13 Reel 16 Hire 17 Elated 18 Port
20 Pyre 21 Cleave 22 Oafs 23 Nowt 25 Cwm
28 Ideal 29 Ikebana 30 Photo finish
DOWN: 2 Agate 3 Code 4 Prep 5 Auto 6 Utility
7 Agoraphobia 8 Deferral 12 Lecway 14 Let
15 Callow 19 Refresh 20 Pen 24 Opals 25 Clot
26 Miff 27 Neon

REMEMBER

When Sunday becomes public and religiously kept, those loving Sunday the seventh day Sabbath holy, opening Sunday the First Day are simply having the observance of God and the testimony and Faith of Jesus Christ... Revelation 12:17 and 14:12.
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مكتبة من الأصل

THE ARTS

Galleries
Revelations of craftsmanship

Tom Phillips
Waddington

Bryan Kneale
Redfern

Eric Holt
Piccadilly

Harry Thubron
Curwen

David Hockney
Hayward

Paper as Image
Crafts Council

Helmut Becker
Canada House

David Cox
Victoria and Albert

Hair-splitting debates on the claims and aims of art as opposed to craft have prolonged many an education and funding committee meeting. Such pigeon-holing is, however, made to seem pretty sterile by several of this week's exhibitions, not least Tom Phillips' rich and diverse *Dante's Inferno* project which is at Waddington's until November 26.

Usually an artist just provides a score or set of illustrations to a literary text, but Phillips has made 139; he has also done his own translation, and made paintings, prints, diaries and work-in-progress archives that are exhibited alongside the contents of the book itself. A team of craftsmen have aided the birth of this

philippine's Koh-i-noor, and Phillips lovingly lists the graphic techniques that were used: silkscreen, etching, blind intaglio, mezzotint, some lithography and letterpress. The images themselves are as diverse as the techniques, yet unmistakably Phillips with their crispness, complexity and eclecticism. The project took seven years, during which, he writes, "Wherever I happened to go, from Balham to Botswana, I followed the trail of the hatchet-faced Florentine who, like Moriarty, manifested himself in the unlikeliest places".

A few doors along the road in the Redfern Gallery, until November 26, Bryan Kneale's bronze male heads have an impact which encourages the imagination to linger in the *Inferno's* shadow. They are heads that communicate an experience of suffering and defiance accumulated over long decades: spirits near the ends of their tether, but still proud. At the centre is *Crippled Man*, a superbly balanced and economical sculpture, with just a head and shoulders and one long arm that reaches down to prop the invisible, maimed body.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, until December 3, Eric Holt's paintings reveal a world which is strictly English, with pigeons, lavender-fields, and a tinge of Stanley Spencer in the compositions and atmosphere. Not in the paint, though, which is flat and enamel-bright. Every brick and flower and leaf - including slug-boles - is picked out, and the fruits of the snowberry bush have eyes that peer up the skirt of the girl in the grass with her lover. Some would say there is more craft than art here, though the many people who like the work will not bother to differentiate.

Harry Thubron's collages, on the other hand, will probably be seen by some as the purest kind of twentieth-century fine art. They are modest in size, include anything that takes the artist's fancy - a glove, lino, charred

wood, torn blueprint, artificial rose - and are put together with a visual confidence that makes them look like modern "old masters". Thubron has spent many years as an influential teacher, a pioneer of postwar experimental courses, and these accretions from mainly waste materials are the objects that stake out his ideas. But some passers-by outside the Curwen Gallery, where the works hang until December 3, glimpsing the burnt, frayed and torn bits and pieces rescued for posterity, may have their reservations.

David Hockney's injection of time into his photographic collages, so that we no longer see just one "frozen moment" but many moments, intricately arranged, has produced works that are hugely entertaining and may be seen at the Hayward until February 5. Whether it brings photography nearer to fine art can be left to the committees, but the results are dazzling to look at, and one collage, *Mr Mother, Bolton Abbey*, is a memorable portrait by any standard. The perspective effects, and the deft selection of colour and texture, turn the exploration of the narrative element into an absorbing journey. Proust has been mentioned, but I think they reminded me more of John Fowles's narrative sleight of hand. Besides the collage, the exhibition has polaroid copies and pages from Hockney's albums, and, as people peered and exclaimed, it was rather like eavesdropping on tourists visiting a stately home. "If you ask me," said a young man after closely inspecting *Gregory swimming*, 120 joined polaroids, "Gregory don't look as though he can swim very well".

Paper as Image, which John Russell Taylor saw in Cambridge, will be at the Crafts Council until December 24 with several important additions. There was cooperation at committee level here, for the exhibits are by an international selection of artists, and are assembled partly to demon-

strate that the craft of hand papermaking is alive and well. Many of the works are three-dimensional, and some are suspended, so there is a light-hearted, kite-flying atmosphere to the gallery - which helps to mask the fact that separately some of the images are rather damp squibs.

One object which aroused my curiosity was a real branch hung with green paper leaves that had old botanical prints screened on to them. This turned out to be by Helmut Becker, whose exhibition at Canada House is timed to coincide with *Paper as Image*. Here the art and craft debate seems to step through the looking-glass. Becker, who is an Associate Professor of Visual Art in Ontario, processes "paper" from, among other natural materials, flax, which he grows himself. The result is a material so hard and resonant that he can sculpt it into shapes called *Drums* and *Shields*. In his largest exhibit, many of these shapes are strung over a frame of saplings to form *Inquisit Solar Long House*. The gallery walls around the long house glitter with foil, and one is hung with *Solar Forest*, huge streams of cotton paper in spectrum colours. These streams are supposed to signify alternative energy sources, while the natural materials used in the panels link back to those used by stone-age Inquisit and forward to the primitive needs of modern man. But I needed the accompanying text to glean this information.

No text is needed for David Cox. John Russell Taylor warmly welcomed his bicentenary exhibition when it opened in Birmingham in July, and now it is at the Victoria and Albert Museum until January 8. A modest man, Cox did not impose an ambitious wall or overbearing style on his work, but allowed the subject-matter to dictate to his hand and eye so that time and again the spectator is quietly filled with the sensation of "being there".

Paddy Kitchen



An atmospheric tinge of Spencer: Eric Holt's *West Newton Couple*

Television
Moral science

Sixty-one years ago John Reith, an unemployed Scottish engineer, applied for and got the general managership of the British Broadcasting Company. He recognized that, small as it was, a new power resided therein and that he could have the use of it. Not everyone was so far-sighted, but by the time others had caught on, the reins were tight in his huge grasp.

His wartime experiences had affected him greatly and Roger Milner, who wrote Reith, which began on BBC1 last night and will conclude tonight, obviously believes - for the first part was studded with wartime flashbacks - that his own world war over finished. Indeed Reith got his first taste of unquestioned power as Transport Officer of the Scottish Rifles, and said that title pleased him more than any of the many he subsequently received because it gave him such power.

At the BBC he strove to combine ethics, as he saw them, with science, carrying out a mission for the Lord. As he emerged last night he merited Churchill's remark about Cripps - "There but for the grace of God goes God" - for his Christianity was of the kind in which righteousness, or maybe self-righteousness, was more easily discernible than charity.

In the BBC pantheon no one matches Reith. His ghost is said to glimmer still, though, over the years, it will have lost some wattage. In contemporary society a man wielding his conscience like a claymore would probably have a short innings. Reith wielded his last night on family, friends, staff, board and government, building up his infant company into a corporation, routing Churchill at the General Strike when the latter sought to put radio in the government's scabbard, attending Baldwin's message to the nation for him and demanding the resignation of his able chief engineer, Peter Eckersley, because he was getting divorced.

It was tremendous stuff. As Reith, Tom Fleming, possibly best known as a hushed voice on regal occasions, naturally towered - and roared - above all. At 6ft 5in he is an inch shorter than his subject was, but he lacked nothing in mental muscle and variously blundered colour there was much to admire, too, in Scriabin's Three Etudes Op 65, with each of their conclusions whisked off into thin air, and in Schumann's complete set of Op 21 Novellines which formed the first half of the concert.

But there is more to Schumann than colour, and to subject these wonderfully varied essays to such extremes of aching, breathless pianissimo and solid, over-pedalled fortissimo seemed wilful. Musical points flashed past unmade as a capricious quest for effect dominated the playing: perhaps the *fortissimo* of the final piece should sound improvisatory, but as murmured by Sheppard it threatened to peter out altogether.

Sheppard commendably (one would hope it might be a more widespread practice) offered a new work Peter Feuchtwanger's *Raga Tod*. This is the fifth of the composer's studies in an eastern idiom, and consisted of five minutes' happy chattering around an Indian raga, varied in the long treble solos while the bass held a chord within whose harmonics the treble could rebound; in the final moments, both hands joined in a sweetly Western toccata.

Nicholas Kenyon

Opera houses in four countries will be linked by satellite on December 11 for a television programme marking the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the late Maria Callas. The two-hour programme will present live performances from La Scala in Milan, the Paris Opera, Covent Garden and the Lyric Opera of Chicago. Rare film excerpts of Callas in performance will also be shown. The programme will be transmitted live in Britain, France and Italy and be shown in the United States the following day.

Dennis Hackett

Opera
Tippett's music makes the best effect

The Midsummer Marriage
San Francisco

Sir Michael Tippett's *The Midsummer Marriage*, almost thirty years past its London premiere, offers the composer his strongest chance to win a place among the very few modern operas in the regular repertoire of international-class houses. Since 1955, critics have been lavish in praise of its expressive, accessible and richly singable score. But they have often been less than compelled by Tippett's aggressively symbolic libretto.

In a determined attempt to demonstrate the viability of one of his favourite operas, Terry McEwen, the San Francisco Opera general director, along with the director John Copley from Covent Garden and the resident conductor David Agler, have invested much money, energy, time and imagination in this work. The result, a US premiere, was very nearly convincing.

The apparent story, it will be remembered, deals with a crass modern businessman; his daughter, her lover and a large chorus of their friends; his comic secretary, and her working-class boyfriend - half Bottom the Weaver, half Papageno. These real-world folk interact, through a *Midsummer Day*, with near-naked wood sprites, Grecian ancients, an Egyptian soothsayer and the sublime truths of Hindu scripture.

San Francisco's heroic effort began with a unit "temple" set (designer Robin Don) in the shape of a 40-foot-high white

plaster bead, partly eroded, around which would a floating green staircase: daughter Jennifer's way up to her anima-heaven. Behind the fingers of a huge hand lay a red-glowing cave; her lover Mark's way down to his animus-bell. The earth and sky around were dappled with layers of abstract greenery, perforated sheets of lime-green steel or plastic. Over this semi-mystical woodland, forever transformed by magical lighting, a credible and superbly trained chorus of about 60, dressed in everyday picnickers' whites, met and mingled easily with the Ancients and 13 lithe, mythical dancers, who leapt, posed and slithered about.

The whole was emotionally persuasive, but the realities of casting and production (plus a

few of Tippett's stranger co-sets) intruded on one's imaginative ideal, so well sustained by the score. Mary Jane Johnson's Jennifer was superb: both her departure and her return to earth were vocally spellbinding. Sherri Greenwald's Bella (the secretary) was brisk, bright and convincing as a twentieth-century Papageno. But neither of their partners - Dennis Bailey as Mark and Ryland Davies as Jack, the mechanic - was able to maintain the symmetrical balance of power that text and score assert.

Raimund Herinx's King Fisher, the businessman-father, was played as a Texas plutocrat out of *Dallas*, tossing about dollar bills. In Act I he sang and acted more Broadway musical than opera, but he let loose his

full vocal powers in Act III. Eerie partial-amplification added power to Sheila Nadler's hypnotically deep "Sosostris". The role, dramatically, is a ludicrous "Queen of the Night" interjection, at the contrast, end of the scale; but vocally it is the high point of the opera.

The San Francisco Opera chorus, under Richard Bradshaw, drew a great deal of human meaning, otherworldly power and sheer beauty out of their lines. Tippett's semi-programmatic ballet music and Terry Gilbert's choreography were less moving and less convincing, although rendered by an excellent troupe of dancers.

David Littlejohn



Darkness into light: semi-mystical woodland transformed for the finale

London debuts
Virtuosity marred by visual distractions

The members of the Zukerman-Karr-Lewis Trio are hardly novices. Eugenia Zukerman, the flautist, travels around the world playing concertos while the double bass and piano duo of Gary Karr and Harmon Lewis have been mesmerizing audiences for a long time now. However this was the first appearance of the three together in Britain, and I must say that it was an intense disappointment, not for the quality of the playing - Miss Zukerman made ravishing sound and Mr Karr's virtuosity was as precise and astonishing as ever - but for the manner in which it was delivered.

For it went beyond innocent extraversion. Even in Bach and Rameau (a flute sonata and one of the *Pieces de clavecin en concert*) points were not made but destroyed by over-emphasis and by visual distractions. Such antics entirely befitted Eugene Kurtz's *The Last Contrabass* in *Las Vegas*, a supposedly jokey piece about the obsession of the lady narrator (Miss Zukerman) with the double bass. I found it completely devoid of humour. Mr Karr's exhibitionism was much better suited to Bottesini's technically formid-

able *Fantasia sonnambula* and to salon pieces by Labitzky and Kobler.

A different kind of brashness was evident in the concert given by the Brass of Aquitaine and London under the direction of Richard Harvey. This group is an entirely happy collusion between eminent British and French brass players. Their style is not subtle, even when they are playing Gabrieli Canzonas or transcriptions of Gesualdo and Viedana. But you could not want for a more spectacular sound, and the raw bite of the French players contrasts nicely with the more rounded quality of the English, especially in antiphonal passages. Mr Harvey directed two pieces written by himself, a rousing set of variations on *L'Homme armé* and a less spirited work, *La Ciadelle*. He is obviously an effects man above all else, but as such a thoroughly professional craftsman.

So too is each member of the Amsterdam Gemini Ensemble, a group of six musicians which includes two sets of twins from the same family. In Britten's *Phantasy Quartet* for oboe and strings they immediately estab-

lished a homogeneous sound, with eloquent phrasing from the oboist Hen van der Grinten matched by the balanced, rounded ensemble of his colleagues. Geert van Keulen's *Souvenir nostalgique*, described as "a pastiche for flute quartet", was a rather anonymous-sounding and uneventful piece. Nevertheless the quality of the playing did not falter, and neither did it in Simoo Cook's idiosyncratic arrangement for the whole ensemble of Debussy's *Six Epigraphes antiques*.

The Canadian pianist-composer Diana McIntosh, who gave a recital with the recorder player Dvora Marace, is a champion of her country's music, and her own efforts are, on the evidence shown by the pieces she brought to London, at the very least respectable exercises in the mixed medium of taped and live sounds.

Her *Tea for Two* at *Whipsnade Zoo*, for alto recorder and tape, seemed to have been inspired particularly by the birdlife which no doubt lingers by the cafeteria up there in Bedfordshire, while *Sound Assemblies* (for piano and tape) which together with *Doubletalk*

(voice and tape) was receiving a first performance, began to show how the juxtaposition of pre-determined and live elements can raise all sorts of dramatic possibilities. Otherwise, Anne Southam's *Springs of Earth* (1983) was a hypnotic piano piece completely indebted to the music of Steve Reich, while Jean Papineau-Couture *Nuit* (1978) displayed a more traditional link with music of the recent past, most particularly Schoenberg, Webern and Messiaen.

The Martindale Sidwell Quintet gave the most superb performance I have heard of Mozart's glorious "Linz" Symphony, as well as a ragged accompaniment to Haydn's First Violin Concerto. This was not the fault of the players (their leader, Diana Cummings, provided a meticulous and beautifully shaped reading of the solo part in the Haydn) but of the conductor, Martindale Sidwell himself, who sadly had the power neither to co-ordinate (witness the disastrous close of the cadenzas in the Haydn) nor, more important, to inspire.

Stephen Pettitt

RPO/Temirkanov
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Sibelius's *Seventh Symphony* may not aspire to the intellectual heights or the concentrated power of his Fourth and Seventh symphonies, but my goodness it makes up for that with its broad, almost Brucknerian vision of the relationship between mankind and his world. On Sunday that sometimes erratic partnership of Yuri Temirkanov and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra got the work just about right.

Temirkanov's realization, at once both feverish and spacious, was helped considerably by some impassioned yet disciplined string playing, the like of which is rarely heard in London. In the second movement's oscillations between ominous slowness and a breathless, timid scampering every note, no matter how fleeting, was made to count. The brass were on form too, both here and in the finale.

That movement may be conventional in form, but in this performance its stature seemed to grow inexorably as the music progressed. The certainty that is established after the confused no man's land of the Scherzo was not merely consolidated, but transformed into something spiritual, lifting the whole symphony far above the tangible world.

Earlier, Temirkanov's Soviet compatriot, the pianist Eliso Virshupitze, gave a performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto that was always admirably solid, and when required poetic. She produces an unusually rich and powerful cantabile, and on this occasion Temirkanov shaped the accompaniment carefully.

But nothing I heard here made me sit up with surprise at Beethoven's daring, rather every revolutionary gesture had been ironed smooth. That feeling happily did not pervade Berlioz's overture *Le Corsaire*, which the orchestra played with all the outrageous enthusiasm that the music, the product of another marvellously individual mind, deserved. Once more, the orchestra was on its mettle, and if in the Beethoven the sound of the oboes and clarinets was on the raw side, here it seemed perfectly in place.

Stephen Pettitt

Gregory Rose
ICA

The behaviour of the live human voice in its encounter with the electronic tape and control deck will always be one of the most provocative and immediately engaging aspects of electro-acoustic music, as the third of four Sunday afternoon concerts organized by the Electro-Acoustic Music Association of Great Britain showed grippingly.

Gregory Rose's first "solo" spot, David Evan Jones's *Pastoral*, was cunningly preceded by the chill resonances of David Wessle's *Antony*, realized with a digital oscillator bank in 1977 at IRCAM. Sound, still

Concerts

but constantly shifting into and out of space as the land lying beneath undifferentiated clusters and clear pitch was patiently explored.

After that, *Pastoral's* game of human action and reaction was intensified, as the live voice related to another, pre-taped, and to its own live transformations (Stephano Montague the controls). Words, stuttered from verse and caught in the cross-fire of their own syllabants and glottal ricochets, were integrated into their own, and their echoes, setting up a counterpoint of sonic and imotive relationships.

The instant allusive power of the word and its effect on the "orchestration" of percussive sound from throat, gong and metal strip, reached greater sophistication to Tom Endrich's *Savant*. Mr Rose's voice had only controlled amplification here to fill out his virtuosic patterning of phonetics and words, structured through the rhythmic techniques of the Indian *tal*.

This was by far the richest work of the afternoon. The rest of the time was filled with Simon Waters's *Dangerous Liaisons*, a compact, disruptive tape-abstract of juddering and splintering sound, of metallic and liquid resonances, and with Charles Amirkhanian's justly Charles Amirkhanian's justly *Le Gibet* in Gaspard de la nuit was touched in with an eerie sense that the central pedal

Hilary Finch

Craig Sheppard
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Some very fine pianists have come second in the Leeds International Piano Competition, but I am not convinced that Craig Sheppard is one of them.

He has a enviable ease and fluency at the keyboard, and a rare command of colour: at the end of Sunday night's recital, "Le Gibet" in Gaspard de la nuit was touched in with an eerie sense that the central pedal

HEAVENS! "RUTHLESS HIGH COMEDY" (TIMES) - "THEY ALSO SAY I'M 'VENOMOUSLY FUNNY'" (TIMES) "SHOCKING AND FUNNY" (SUNDAY EXPRESS) "LETHAL AND FUNNY" (AMERICAN) "PLAINLY BOWKERS... SWEET AND HEARINGS... SHE GIVES A SHORT, SHARP, VERY FUNNY SHOCK TO THE WEST END" (MAIL) !!!

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MEN'S FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Sex and the SINGLE breasted suit



Can you still tell an Englishman by the cut of his suit? That phrase rings with all the confidence, arrogance and dash of the upper-class English male, who had his personal tailor in Savile Row and prided himself on owing him money. Now most Englishmen buy their suits off-the-peg, to a price and wear them apologetically as a badge of office use. The single-

breasted suit, with jacket flapping open, has undone the sex appeal of the well-cut suit. The Puritan ethic (and his paunch) came between a man and his jacket buttons around 1953. That was when men stopped believing in a suit to frame and flatter the figure and retreated into the comfort and convention of matching jacket and trousers. But a good suit is a seductive garment, and a whole new

generation has just discovered it. Young men, inspired by heroes like Simon le Bon, Nick Heyward and Bryan Ferry, have taken up the tailored suit and injected it with new style. With the worthy businessmen at the CBI conference last week, with shirt fronts exposed in traditional two-piece suits, the young demand elegant double-breasted jackets, or even grand-papa's double-breasted waistcoat for a three-piece suit.

The fashionable suit is currently cut to a low double-breasted (almost waist-deep) with lapels - although they are now getting slightly more young men choose pleat front jackets and usual side vents are popular and trousers have a wide waistband. Some suits as skirt come to women's suits. This article is about suits. It is about suits. It is about suits. It is about suits.

But the lighter weights comes a more streamlined fit which is generally called the "Italian suit". The Italians use some very interesting fabric finishes which might frighten some Englishmen, but even Daks, whose cut has always been wholly English, has now introduced an Italian block with continental styling. The Italians have made their name in suit design by going back to first principles of British tailoring," claims Tommy Nutter, who started his career by dressing the Beatles in their button-up double-breasted jackets (ironically high fashion 0% again).

Nutter has a Savile Row shop devoted 50-50 to bespoke and ready-to-wear. In it he promotes English cloth and a seductive cut based on British tailoring. His newest suit is a revamped version of the English gentleman's formal suit, with a high-buttoned double-breast (two buttons, show three) which is emerging also among high fashion designer suits.

But men's suits are not the only department in the menswear store that has caught the eye of the young man and new boys, three free-standing shops: Harrods break up the floor space with their bespoke department at the back and with pools of designer suits from names like Valentino and Louis Feraud. If things go on like this, buying a suit as well as wearing one might soon become a positive pleasure.

GIORGIO ARMANI
Far left: Single-breasted pebble tweed jacket and double-breasted trousers, £225 from Armani Emporio Armani, 100 Regent Street and women tie. All from Giorgio Armani's Man's shop, 24 South Molton Street, 100 Regent Street.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Ministry of unfilms

As the year itself approaches, the film of 1984, made in 1955, is in danger of becoming an 'unfilm'.

Lady day

Today is the sixty-fourth anniversary of the day that Lady Astor took her seat as the first woman MP.

Drive-in show

Lady Wynne-Jones is convinced she has discovered the site of Shakespeare's London house.



Barry Fantoni

Mac the Knife

Lord Gowrie the Scottish peer looks likely to be remembered as the artist-minister who presided over the assassination of a woman in Britain.

Cheesed off

The cheeses sent to Strasbourg last night as the answer of the European Parliament's British Conservative group to the annual beaufortais nouveau race included a 'parroti feta' cheese.

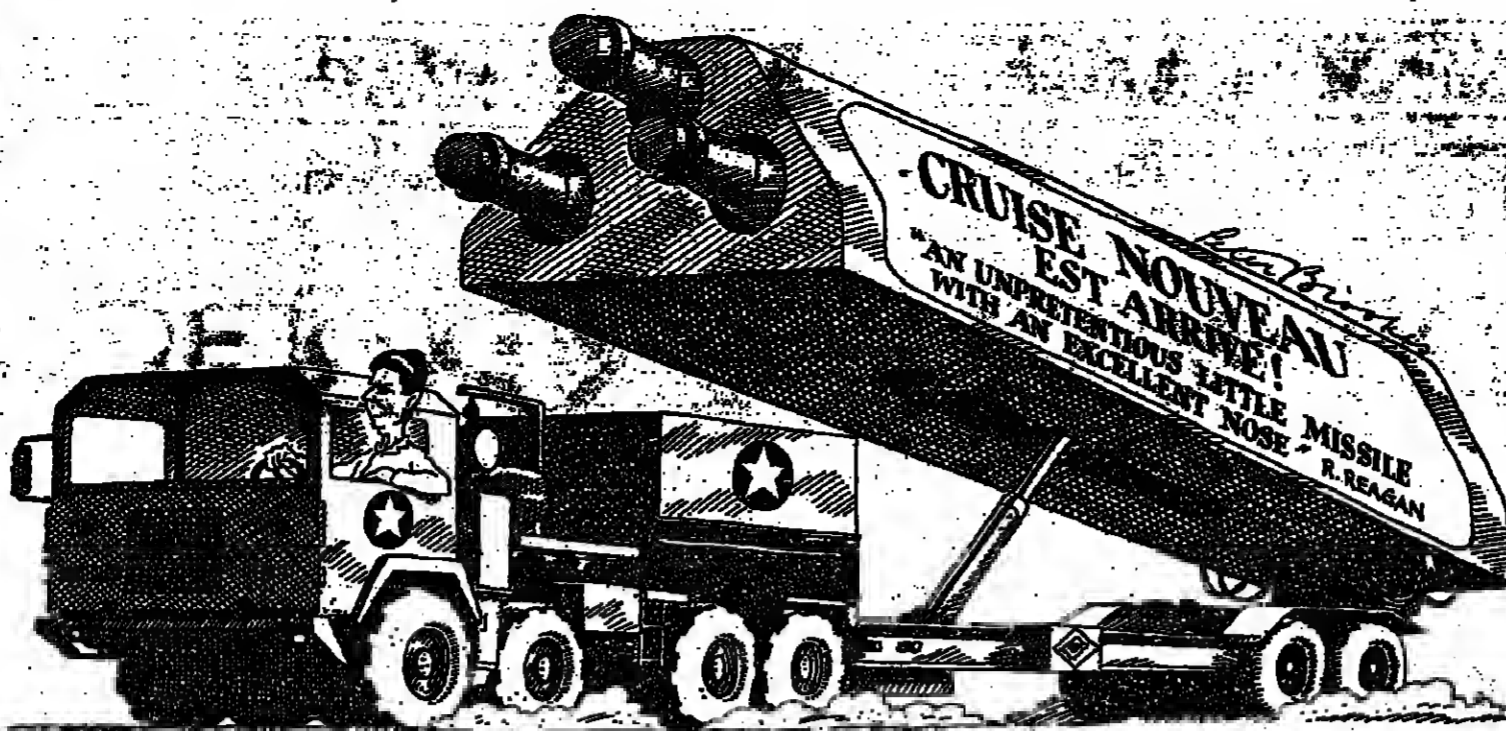
It has taken a doctor to diagnose an unostentatious revolution in Whitehall. Dr Donald Acheson, chief medical officer designate at the Department of Health, has noticed that documents there are now banded, not in the traditional red, tape, but in white.

English opening

The Russians are coming to 11 Downing Street on Sunday, not to pick up a few tips on how to run the economy from Chancellor Nigel Lawson, but to celebrate with him the start of the semi-finals of the world chess championships.

The Chancellor is a keen chess player, as is his son Dominic, who helped to persuade Acorn Computers to finance the series. Finding a suitable location for the matches was as tricky as playing chess.

W. G. V. Balchin's book The Cornish Landscape, published yesterday to coincide with the birthday of H.R.H. Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall, may not please the ladies.



As the missiles arrive, John Barry interprets the negotiations Victory in 'defeat' on cruise

'The trouble with the West,' a senior member of the US administration remarked to one of his colleagues a few days ago, 'is that we don't know when we have won'.

For the Soviet Union, by contrast, the failure of the Geneva talks and the prospect of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles, which are being negotiated in a more definitive way, are seen as a strategic success.

Special Consultative Group, the forum in which the arms-control talks of the 'two-track' decision is discussed.

Two themes dominated the agenda. What is happening at Geneva, in particular, has the Soviets spelled out details of Andropov's October 27 proposal (SS-20 launchers down to 100 in Europe, a sort of freeze on deployments in the Soviet Far East, an agreement on separate limits on air-launched cruise missiles, and a limit on SS-20s).

Not that any Nato initiative at this stage would represent real movement. The debate is really whether it is worth the West putting figures to the proposal announced by President Reagan on September 26.

This option has received support in Bonn. Chancellor Kohl has given it muted public blessing - and at the SCO it attracted some kind words. But critics pointed to two defects. First, 600 warheads is far too high a number to make a nonsense of any notion of arms control.

discussed in Rome. Instead of a global total of 600 warheads, the American team floated the idea of 270. And the Soviets would be required to split these between west and east in its current ratio of 2:1.

In Bonn, meanwhile, a new offer might make it easier for Helmut Schmidt to stand out against those in the SPD who want him to denounce the Nato deployments he played so large a part in planning.

Ars longa, Booker brevis

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

I think we had better straighten out our ideas about literature, publication, book prizes and book promotion. There has of late been much high-minded comment about such enterprises as the '12 Best Post-War Novels' and the Booker Prize.

At the same time Mr Nicholas de Jongh, taking a welcome break from his normal weekly announcements that the Royal Shakespeare Company is about to close down for lack of funds, devoted himself to a theme nowadays heard at least as frequently as Mr Booker's: he declared that the Arts Council's Literature Department, Margherita Laski up, has failed the nation and must go, adducing as his evidence that:

On the face of it, the argument sponsored by the high-minded Booker (who writes on vellum in an unheated monk's cell with a signed photograph of Aristotle on the wall before him) is the very opposite of that put forward by the low-minded de Jongh (who writes at Langan's Brasserie on a word-processor lightly sprinkled with Beaufortais Nouveau).

bread in the gravy that he condemns the Arts Council for withholding bursaries from the authors of 'indifferent work' - presumably Booker's non-books by non-authors.

Yet it seems to me that both of these critics of the present state of affairs are trapped in the same fallacy. They assume that literature is a plant as frail and endangered as the darling buds of May and that it can flourish only if the right conditions - more money in de Jongh's view, less vulgarity in Booker's - are present; they also believe that whatever the right conditions are they can be brought into being by the actions of the right people.

To be sure, that is a somewhat extreme form of missing the point, but in principle the writer was doing the same as Messrs Booker and de Jongh (and for that matter Fay Weldon, whose speech at the Booker Prize award dinner managed to combine both of their approaches).

can draw up a book contract for an author to sign, so scrupulously and tightly drafted that it binds him inescapably to the publisher, under the most far-reaching conditions, a book of the required length and quality, they can require the author to sign a contract to spend the advance on fast women and slow horses, they can insist that they monitor his progress chapter by chapter, they can demand that he provides photographs, diagrams and an index at his own expense; they can leave him in no doubt that if the book results in a financial action, they will hold him responsible for all damages and costs, but that this would be a suspect to the next day, and no enforceable contract can contain, even as a sub-clause of a sub-section of a sub-heading, any guarantee that the book, when delivered, will be found to be a masterpiece.

One view holds that unless writers are given more of other people's money literature will die out; the other states that unless writers are given less of other people's money the same unhappy fate will befall the art. The proponents of the first view cannot accept that the quality of the writing should be the test for a handout ('The contraction in the number of bursaries - on the ground that too much indifferent work had been supported - may have been a "natural mistake"'), the advocates of the second welcome the suspicion that the Booker Prize donors have been misled by a handful of rogues and publishers and their lucky authors.

I do not believe that any true work of literature will come out of any scheme of public grants to authors, that would otherwise never have been written; nor do I believe that any scheme of private gifts to worthy recipients will inhibit any unworthy but disappointed writer from producing a true work of literature if that is what he has in him. The often-made analogy with opera and

When the writ of law stops running

Roger Scruton

happened, the issue of principle remains: should the United States be prepared to act in defiance of international law, when its long-term interests are threatened by obeying it? Its enemies will continue to fabricate the occasions how then should the United States respond? I believe that the answer is obvious. However, because what is obvious to me may not be obvious to others, I shall give my reasons.

Consider, for the moment, not international law, but the ordinary domestic law of a state. Two things make it possible for a society to be governed by law: the disposition of the state to enforce the law, and that of the citizens to obey it. The importance of the second condition is not always recognized. The creation of industrial machinery of justice (whereby the state enforces the law against all malefactors including, where necessary, itself), will not suffice to secure the rule of law. The state is rendered incompetent by widespread disobedience, and the machinery of justice will work only when malefactors are rare. A rule of law requires a society of law-abiding citizens. The law does not create those citizens. They exist by virtue of their 'public spirit', and a public spirit may take centuries of civilization to acquire.

International law must be understood on the analogy with municipal law for we have no other model for it. There will be no international rule of law only if there is a power to enforce it, and a willingness to obey it. It is wrong to say, in present conditions, that the requirement is satisfied. The power of the United Nations is a power not of coercion but of influence, and its influence is steadily declining. Half of the members of the UN cannot obey their own laws, let alone laws laid down for them by others. Hence the institution has, and with reason, become so discredited in the eyes of law-abiding nations that it cannot really influence their conduct. Still less can it influence the conduct of those nations which are disposed to violate whatever law they choose.

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Consider, for the moment, not international law, but the ordinary domestic law of a state. Two things make it possible for a society to be governed by law: the disposition of the state to enforce the law, and that of the citizens to obey it. The importance of the second condition is not always recognized. The creation of industrial machinery of justice (whereby the state enforces the law against all malefactors including, where necessary, itself), will not suffice to secure the rule of law. The state is rendered incompetent by widespread disobedience, and the machinery of justice will work only when malefactors are rare. A rule of law requires a society of law-abiding citizens. The law does not create those citizens. They exist by virtue of their 'public spirit', and a public spirit may take centuries of civilization to acquire.

International law must be understood on the analogy with municipal law for we have no other model for it. There will be no international rule of law only if there is a power to enforce it, and a willingness to obey it. It is wrong to say, in present conditions, that the requirement is satisfied. The power of the United Nations is a power not of coercion but of influence, and its influence is steadily declining. Half of the members of the UN cannot obey their own laws, let alone laws laid down for them by others. Hence the institution has, and with reason, become so discredited in the eyes of law-abiding nations that it cannot really influence their conduct. Still less can it influence the conduct of those nations which are disposed to violate whatever law they choose.

For such states, law is a facade, and diplomacy (by parody Clausewitz) war by other means. Such states could not rule by law; for to accept the rule of law is to limit your power, by placing in the hand of the ordinary citizen the only thing that can protect him from dictatorship. Of course these states pretend to rule by law. But in any real conflict with the individual the law is brushed aside, usually by a judge acting under instructions from the dictatorship. Law becomes an exercise in propaganda, but when real interests are threatened, either at home or abroad, it is at once replaced by force as the only principle of political movement.

A state that is not governed by law in its dealings with its own subjects cannot be governed by law in its dealings with other states. In the last analysis, it is only public opinion at home that can compel a government to abide by the precepts of international law and, where this opinion is silenced, the compulsion is no longer felt. The United States is subject to the power of public opinion, spontaneously generated by its domestic rule of law. Its principal enemy - the Soviet Union - is not ruled by law, but by force, without legal opposition, and without the kind of public opinion that would compel it to obey international legislation. Soviet policy towards the United States is inimical, based on ideological aversion, and on a domestic need for the 'objective enemy', through whom to justify the privations suffered by the Soviet people. Cuba has its own reasons for hatred of the United States. But it is no more bound by the constraint of law than is its ally, and no more susceptible than is its ally to the correcting pressures of legal opposition and public opinion.

To imagine that you can always deal with such states through the medium of law is to give way to a dangerous fantasy. Law is not an independent influence on their behaviour. There is, not within the structure of their domestic government, the responsiveness to law which would enable them to respond also to the law of nations. In any crucial encounter they cast all such notions aside; and we must, when dealing with them, be prepared to do likewise, or else weaken our defences to the point of danger.

We all wish for that 'perpetual peace', in which conflict between nations is resolved by law, and never by force. But when the most aggressive nations cannot respond to law we must - if we are to achieve the precarious peace which is alone achievable - confront them at the deeper level of genuine enmity. We Europeans, who created the idea of international law, are disposed to believe that the world can be governed by a mere idea. We thereby fall victim to our perennial illusion, which is to believe that the principles whereby we live apply beyond the boundaries of the civilization which created them.

John Young

A land of UHT and honey

Some months ago in these columns I bewailed the insidious encroachment of UHT milk, an unpleasant whitish liquid which is guaranteed to ruin the taste of a cup of coffee. I am glad to say that these readers agreed with me, and that the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Peter Gummer, who called for a referendum on the matter, has not yet taken any action. I would ever after a staunch champion of the noble British pint, in its gleaming glass bottle. But you would be wrong.

For on Thursday the Food Gates Commission opened and for the first time in our island history, foreign milk - or what purports to be milk - will be on sale in British shops. All that stands in the way is the House of Commons, which will be urged on Wednesday evening to throw out the new regulations and tell the European Court to mind its own business.

If this reads like a jingoist parody, you should have heard some of the statements that have been flying around in the last few days. If we are to believe the Dairy Trade Federation, for example, the whole future of doorstep deliveries is in jeopardy, thousands of jobs in the industry are threatened, and the household, the sick, the elderly and the handicapped may be deprived of regular visits from their very good friend, the milkman.

The agrifood industry is normally a notably friendly and hospitable one. But at a Federation press conference last Thursday, wretched backs who dared to suggest that, if cut price UHT milk was going to prove all that popular, the British industry might try producing and selling it itself instead of leaving it to the French and the Irish, were brusquely told that they did not know what they were talking about. One official was heard to mutter something about having supposed we were all British.

To be fair, however, what has enraged the Federation is not the prospect of a free-for-all in UHT, which accounts for less than 1 per

cent of the market, but that the regulations have been arbitrarily extended to allow the import of sterilized milk and frozen pasteurized cream.

That it claims, is a betrayal of faith. European Court rulings that the continued ban on imports of health and hygiene grounds could no longer be justified referred only to UHT. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Peter Gummer, who called for a referendum on the matter, has not yet taken any action. I would ever after a staunch champion of the noble British pint, in its gleaming glass bottle. But you would be wrong.



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MAN IN THE IRON MASK

Soviet officials are assuring Western journalists that President Andropov will soon reappear in public. After more than three months' absence, however, it is questionable whether he can establish his control over the Politburo on his return, since his health as he approaches seventy will remain in doubt.

Not only did Mr Andropov make history by failing to take the salute along with the other leaders on the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik seizure of power, even more significantly, he did not receive the normal tributes of a personal nature in the speeches of the other Politburo members in the days which followed.

CALLING ON THE CARDINAL

Priests and ministers of religion, acting under conscience, may feel obliged to take positions against the policies and actions of the reigning power. Thomas à Becket and Thomas More both did so and paid with their lives.

Mgr Kent is entitled to believe that his Christian duty obliges him to advocate unilateral nuclear disarmament and to accept in his campaign the help of Communists and anyone else who agrees with him on the question.

That Mgr Kent takes his position in good faith is beside the point. The question is whether, by closely identifying his role with this kind of political activity he affronts the good faith of the larger number of Roman Catholics who do not believe that their Christian duty leads them to his position, but may have to accept him as a ministering priest.

CARVE-UP AT REUTERS

Reuters is known to the public as a news agency, collecting and disseminating the raw material of much of what appears in newspapers and is heard on broadcasting services the world over.

Six days later the trust arrangement was announced. A declaration of trust signed by the PA and NPA set forth the principles of the new ownership, which is regarded as in the nature of a trust rather than an investment.

Reuters has been through several types of ownership in the course of its history. Each change is accompanied by public hectoring, for already early in the century Reuters had become a national institution exciting protective feelings.

said the source of news should be pure and undefiled, a description he withheld from Fleet Street's press barons. Other speakers expressed similar concern at the press lords getting their hands on Reuters. A BBC-like arrangement was proposed.

It looked good. It was meant to look good. Is it good? Reuters' legal advisers tell them that the trust is not a trust in law but a shareholders' agreement and therefore terminable by the unanimous decision of the four shareholders without reference to any third party.

The Attorney General said yesterday he has no responsibility in the matter since whatever the Reuters trust may be it is not a charitable trust. The chairman of the trustees, a body

for more than a decade. He has visited France, Italy and Norway and been on delegations to China, Cuba Vietnam and other communist countries. Mikhail Gorbachev has visited France, West Germany, Belgium and Canada, where earlier this year he headed a Soviet delegation and made some impact with his comments on East-West relations.

Perhaps most significant is the impression of a moribund political system which arises from contemplating the elderly, uninspiring leaders standing on the mausoleum of the dead Lenin, from whom they claim their legitimacy. Even in the absence of the General Secretary, party control over the whole country grinds on, supported by those whose career depends on it, and suffered in passive acceptance by most others.

Gift of tongues

From Miss Jane Gilbert Sir, Tony Bell suggests (November 2) a national plan to ensure a decent level of expertise in all the major foreign languages.

It would certainly be a good aim to raise the general level of language expertise in this country. But what about those who specialise in language skills, only to find themselves forced to work abroad as there are so few openings for translators or interpreters here in Britain?

Lessons of Grenada

From Professor David Lowenthal Sir, Events in Grenada reopen the case for a West Indian federation. Self-government is a legitimate source of self-respect in Caribbean mini-states, as it is in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Letters to the Editor

dependent on Britain for overseas representation and defence but internally autonomous. Full independence then beckoned both as a symbol of psychological liberation and a royal road to international aid.

Business costs and confidence

From Mr Martin G. Wassell Sir, On my return from abroad today, I have just seen your excellent leader (November 8) on the gloom-mongers of the CBI. You do not, however, have to worry that the rest of the world cannot be expected to know of those increasingly healthy aspects of the British economy which you enumerate simply because some of our own businessmen at Glasgow appeared not to have noticed them.

Judging from my own not inconsiderable contact with foreign businessmen, the latter not only have a good grasp of the facts you mention but (particularly the European businessmen) willingly admit to envy. What commentators in the UK sceptically refer to as "the Thatcher experiment" is widely admired by foreign businessmen as an exercise in sound policy-making which is slowly but surely reversing this country's long-term economic decline.

Incidentally, there is one important point in the context of your leader which you did not raise. Why for the past couple of decades or so has British management, on average, failed so dramatically to protect profit margins in industry? The CBI frequently draws attention to the severity of the slump in rates of return and the profit share in the UK compared with virtually every other advanced industrial nation.

Moreover, if as is likely, a principal reason for management's poor performance in this respect is that it has had to contend with Britain's peculiarly lawless system of industrial relations, why has the CBI not been more resolute in supporting this Government's efforts to place our trade unions within a framework of law more comparable to that of other industrial countries?

The CBI continues to campaign hard for the Government to alleviate the burden on business of such costs as rates and the national insurance surcharge; and it is easy to agree that a main aim of policy should be to improve substantially the profitability of industry. But, given the track record of British management as a whole, how can any government feel really confident that the relief it may provide will translate into higher profits and investment rather than into higher pay settlements?

Ultimately, however sympathetic or generous a government may be towards business, it cannot raise corporate profitability if management cannot maintain a firm grip on the reins within its own control. The CBI is at its most valuable when it is reminding its members of that.

Clergy in legal limbo

From Mr Stephen Woolman Sir, Ministers of the non-established Churches throughout Britain must be rather alarmed by the decision in President v Parfitt (Law Report, October 29) where the Court of Appeal held that ministers were not "employees" for the purpose of modern employment legislation and accordingly could not claim for unfair dismissal.

Several times in his judgment Dillon, LJ, stated that not only did ministers not have a contract of service: they had no contract at all. This is a rather startling proposition, as can be shown by the following illustration. Although they pay National Insurance contributions and are assessed to Schedule E income tax the import of the dicta in the case would appear to be that ministers cannot sue under contract for their wages nor can a church ever be vicariously liable for the acts of a minister.

Letters to the Editor

dependent on Britain for overseas representation and defence but internally autonomous. Full independence then beckoned both as a symbol of psychological liberation and a royal road to international aid.

The human needs of social justice

From Mr Henry Parris Sir, Professor von Hayek states (feature, November 11) that he has "no idea what the social market economy can possibly mean". It is a strange confession from an economist and Nobel laureate. But since he appears to seek enlightenment, it would be churlish not to respond.

A social market economy is one which supplies those needs of individuals which the market fails to provide. In some cases, the deficiencies are on the demand side. For example, the income of the old is usually inadequate because they no longer have labour to sell. The mentally handicapped are not only unable to sell their labour, but cannot use money to buy clothing, food and shelter even if they have any.

In other cases the weakness is on the supply side. Many producers bring goods and services to the market which are in excess of the effective demand. Pharmaceutical companies and professors of economics are cases in point. The state intervenes to raise the demand above the market level.

Incidentally, there is one important point in the context of your leader which you did not raise. Why for the past couple of decades or so has British management, on average, failed so dramatically to protect profit margins in industry? The CBI frequently draws attention to the severity of the slump in rates of return and the profit share in the UK compared with virtually every other advanced industrial nation.

Oxbridge entry

From Sir Desmond Lee Sir, Oxford has, predictably, stolen the limelight in the current discussion of Oxbridge entry. The mist of the Cam still conceals Cambridge's proceedings and the soil is not very suited for moles. There is, unfortunately, at Oxford no continuous record of the vital factor, the relation between results in public examinations, A and S level, and performance at the university.

The project which originally produced the relevant statistics covered Oxford as well as Cambridge, but they are no longer recorded at Oxford. At Cambridge the record is continuous and the statistics are published in the Reporter annually.

A discussion of them and some relevant conclusions may be found in an article by me in the current number of the Cambridge Review by valuable to British universities.

From the Headmaster of Aylesbury Grammar School and others Sir, We read with dismay a report from your Oxford Correspondent

Crown Agents

From Sir Bernard Braine, MP for Castle Point (Conservative) Sir, The withdrawal of the Brunel investment funds from the Crown Agents in July has led to considerable anxiety in the organization at all levels.

Having watched the work of the Crown Agents over the last 35 years, I consider they have served their universities well. The impartiality of the Chair is a cornerstone in the British parliamentary system. To allow it to be attacked in this way is surely wrong and only brings discredit on the writer of the article, and those whom he purports to serve.

Yours etc, BERNARD BRAINE, House of Commons, November 9.

Fruits of defeat

From Mr M. T. Biddiscombe Sir, Philip Howard complains today (November 11) that he has never had the patience to understand how to work a fruit machine. I must sympathise.

Letters to the Editor

Why not abbreviate the offending phrase simply to "the economy" and acknowledge that it has a non-market as well as a market side? Yours faithfully, HENRY PARRIS, White Lodge, 15 Murdoch Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, November 12.

From Mr Edgar Palamounain Sir, Few things need saying more often than those so eloquently expressed by Professor von Hayek (November 11).

On the central theme of "social justice", however, he could have invoked the authority of a more eminent critic than Charles Curran. I feel sure Sir Charles would happily defer to T. S. Eliot, who wrote that the term "should never be employed unless the user is prepared to define clearly what social justice means to him and why he thinks it is just".

From Mr Jack Henty Sir, Professor F. A. Hayek seems obliged to make use of an uncountable number of words in order to paraphrase the simple question that Cain once asked of God: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Yours faithfully, JACK HENTY, 1 Fortherras Cross, Pendeen, Penzance, Cornwall, November 11.

(November 4) that a decision had been taken to abolish the post-A-level entrance examination in the 1985 Oxford University admissions procedure.

It should not be assumed by your readers that this decision will be universally welcomed by teachers in state schools. Indeed, earlier this term, at a meeting of secondary heads from a wide variety of schools, but mainly comprehensive, in Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, a motion calling for the retention of this post-A-level examination was carried without dissent.

Many heads said that, in their experience, sixth formers often first identified themselves as potential Oxbridge candidates in the fifth and sixth terms and then, whilst working towards the seventh-term examination, made remarkable progress.

It would seem a great pity if this option was no longer available for these pupils.

Yours faithfully, K. D. SMITH (Headmaster, Aylesbury Grammar School), D. HENSCHEL (Headmaster, King James Sixth Form College, Henley), K. J. SHIELD (Headmaster, Theale Green Comprehensive School), Aylesbury Grammar School, Walton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, November 7.

Letters to the Editor

law of Scotland is different. The courts here have always been prepared to distinguish between the temporal and the spiritual aspects of a minister's position and to grant legal protection to the former. Several nineteenth-century cases affirmed the courts' right to adjudge the legality of suspension or dismissal of a minister.

In one case, the distinguished Scottish judge Lord Deas went so far as to say: A minister is just as much entitled to rely upon his compact for the means of subsistence as any other man. A breach of that compact, whereby he and his family are thrown upon the world to survive, a wrong which could only be left without a remedy in a country where law is unknown." (McMillan v Free Church of Scotland (1861) 23D. 1314.)

The decision by the Court of Appeal goes some way towards confirming a suspicion that some of us north of the border have had for some time. Yours etc, STEPHEN WOOLMAN, University of Edinburgh, Department of Scots Law, The Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, October 31.

Letters to the Editor

of the former federation remain painful, but because the trappings of sovereignty once acquired are hard to give up. And in 1979 Trinidad's Minister of External Affairs saw no likelihood that any of the newly independent Caribbean states "would wish to sacrifice one iota of sovereignty in the interest of Caribbean unity".

Origin of the Marshall Plan

From Lord Roll of Ipsden Sir, I have not yet had an opportunity of reading Lord Bullcock's third volume on Bevin, but I cannot believe that his account of the origin of the Marshall Plan could be such as to justify the manner in which your reviewer, Woodrow Wyatt, refers to it (November 10).

To say that Marshall "tossed off a vague suggestion in June, 1947" is to give a totally misleading impression of the weeks of anxious study by the American Administration of the economic plight of Western Europe and the campaign to prepare Congressional and public opinion for some American action. This included a speech by the Under-Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, at Cleveland, Mississippi, on May 8 which President Truman described as the "prologue" to the Marshall Plan.

Nor is it accurate to say that "as usual, sleepy Foreign Office officials missed the significance of an important event". Whitehall was well aware that something was afoot (even though it was impossible to know in advance what the Administration would feel able to do) and there had been top secret talks on the matter for some time with Will Clayton, the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The records of these talks may well be available now.

As for the Embassy in Washington not bothering "to send, as they could have, an advance copy of the speech to London", Acheson records that "the Secretary of State went off to deliver so momentous a speech with an incomplete text and never informed the Department of its final form. I had to try it out of Colneel Marshall Carter, almost the last moment over the telephone".

To be accurate about these matters in no way diminishes the merit of Bevin's swift and decisive response. I am, Sir, yours truly, ROLL, D2 Albany, Piccadilly, W1, November 14.

Voice in Parliament

From Lord Harrington Sir, I have read with considerable surprise the article in today's Times by Mr Russell Johnston, the Liberal Member for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber. I am surprised that such a senior member of the House should bring a criticism of the Speaker before the public in this way.

He must know perfectly well that the balance of debate is one of the most difficult jobs that the Speaker has to deal with, much more difficult now with the arrival of the SDP. These matters are best discussed in the privacy of Mr Speaker's library, which is the usual place for such discussion.

To accuse the Speaker of unfairness is an insult which is offensive to all his members. The impartiality of the Chair is a cornerstone in the British parliamentary system. To allow it to be attacked in this way is surely wrong and only brings discredit on the writer of the article, and those whom he purports to serve. Yours etc, HARRINGTON, House of Lords, November 10.

High Street chains boost the home market

Britain way ahead in Europe micro sales

The underdeveloped state of the microcomputer markets in France and West Germany compared with Britain is shown up dramatically by the Economist Intelligence Unit's latest research reports.

The total value of all micros sold in Britain - home computers, personal computers and workstations - is running well ahead of the rest of Europe. The UK aggregate for 1982 was £263m, compared with DM645m (£181m) in West Germany and FF1,383m (£119m).

In unit sales Britain is much further ahead. The number of micros sold in the UK last year was almost twice that in Germany and France combined.

Britain's lead starts in home computers is responsible for our overall lead. Unit sales in this sector which the EIU defines as micros costing less than £500, were worth £94m in 1982 compared with £28m German and £13m French sales.

In the middle sector of the market (personal computers priced between £500 and £2,000) Britain was only just ahead of Germany (£109m v £92m). And in the top range (business costing £3,000 to £10,000) the companies were about level, with £60m sales in each last year, but France is again in third place at £31m.

Although the EIU researchers predict that West Germany will soon overtake Britain in the business and professional micro market, this country should maintain a substantial lead in home computing. Indeed, 50 per cent of British households are expected to have a micro by 1987 compared with 25 per cent of German and only 15 per cent of French.

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

France also has a weak distribution structure. Home computers are sold there mainly through specialist micro shops and several brands have had to rely heavily on mail order sales. National chain stores dealing in

consumer electronics are only now beginning to sell micros. The EIU report points out the contrast between the attitudes of the French and German governments to their microcomputer industries.

The degree of government involvement is minimal in Germany. "This contrasts with the very significant state support given to research and development in the mainframe computer field during the 1960s and 1970s," the reports say.

"The total investment amounted to a massive DM 3.65 billion expenditure programme, a sum regarded by many - including the present government - to have been largely wasted."

There are no German-designed home computers, and even at the higher end of the market, the indigenous industry has been slow to appreciate the potential of the micro. The only truly German product exported on a significant scale in 1982 was Triumph Adler's Alphatron range of business micros.

On the other hand, the French government has made a major commitment to support the home-based (and largely nationalised) electronics industry, including micro production. On the demand side, government procurement strongly favours French manufacturers.

The only home computer designed in France is the Thomson T07, but several French companies make business micros. Their sales outside France have been small so far, but the EIU expects exports soon to grow rapidly, particularly by CII-Honeywell Bull and LogAbax.

The EIU studies, *The Markets for Microcomputers in France, West Germany and the UK*, are available as separate volumes for each country at £1,800 each or as a set of three for £2,500.

The Mirror Group will be the first national newspaper company to publish computer software. Its first three programs are due to come out later this month under the Mirrorsoft label.

The group will advertise and promote the programs through its newspapers, the Daily and Sunday Mirror and Sunday People. They will be sold to computer shops and by mail order through the papers.

Independent software companies are writing the programs for Mirrorsoft. They include educational packages and pure games and will run on Sinclair, Acorn and Commodore machines.

Some subjects need about 30,000 characters and the information of phrases and grammar are, therefore, complicated, making it difficult to develop computers to process information in Chinese characters.

Chioa is hoping to make national use of micro-computers for automatic processing of Chinese character information within three years. Such systems are used in enterprises covering transportation, commodities, freight forwarding, financial statistics, information retrieval and many other fields.

According to Qian Weichang, president of the Chinese Information Processing Society of China, China's research into this field is "ripening". He says: "Many Chinese-designed information processing systems are now in serial production and even more are ready for production. Colour pictures and Chinese character computers have already been developed."

With a clever piece of marketing, Hitachi have launched their personal computer in the British market, writes Geoffrey Ellis. They are offering the buyer of their 16 bit system a two-year on-site guarantee, which beats anything the opposition offers at present.

For £2,595 the buyer gets a rather bulky CPU, a high quality 14 inch colour monitor, slim keyboard, 320K of RAM (of which 128K is available to the user) and twin disk drives. The machine is fully compatible with IBM software and the size of the CPU obviously offers the choice to upgrade the machine.

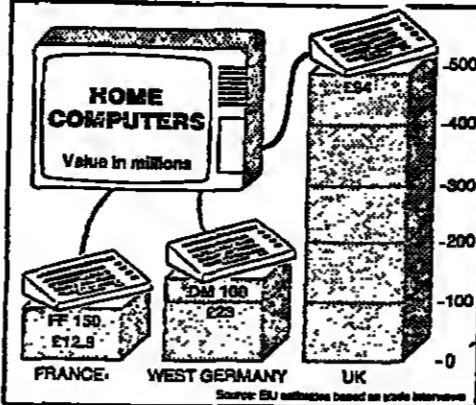
A new text and data handling development for the visually handicapped has been developed by a New Zealand company, Wormald International Sensory Aids. It is based on the portable HX-20 from Epson and gives a partially sighted person a flat screen which displays the text in very large characters, and, with the use of a specially designed hand held camera, makes it possible to scan printed matter and reproduce it in the same large size.

UK Events
Computertown UK, Nailsea Library, Avon, until November 18.
COMPEC, Olympia, London, November 15-18.
Computer Aided Design for the Building Professional, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1, November 16.
Hampshire Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleithrops, November 20.
Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26.
Micro Computing in Engineering, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Bridgegate Walk, London SW1, November 30.
BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, December 9-11.
Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18.

Overseas Events
Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24.
Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25.
Computer Dealers Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2.
Compiled by Personal Computer News

15 years of growth
In computing terms, 15 years is a long time - at least three generations. This point is brought out in the latest edition of *The Computer Users' Year Book* which this year celebrates its fifteenth birthday.

As a method of charting the continuing growth of the computing industry, the *CUYB* has few equals. The first edition in 1969 contained 272 pages, the type size of which allowed only 20 listings per page. The current edition numbers 1550 pages with nearer 50 items per page. The evolving power and size of computers is also reflected. Lloyds Bank, for



How the home micros took off - in graphic form

Now Commodore moves into 'give-aways'

MARKETING

Keen watchers of Commodore's marketing machinations will find the latest moves by this highly successful company interesting. They have carried the price-war reported in these columns a stage further, indeed to its logical conclusion. They are now giving the software away.

There are precedents to this: the ill-fated Osborne company, (now going through the trappings of American bankruptcy proceedings), gave away a lot of software with their portable machine.

Commodore's new moves are twofold. Firstly they are giving away the EasyScript word-processing package which runs on the Commodore 64, together with a disk containing six games, to any buyer of the 1541 Disk Drive. This represents a discount of £105 off the normal £225 price at which the drive was recently selling.

Secondly, they are "bundling" the word-processing package SuperScript, and the new powerful database Superbase free with a purchase of a complete Commodore 700 system. This means you must buy a computer, a disk drive and a printer, worth about £2,700 to qualify. The software would otherwise have been sold, at £900, so the discount must represent about 33 per cent.

The implications for the user are quite clear, more for less: the significance for the market is more opaque. At first sight, this looks like another shrewd marketing ploy.

The vast sale of the 64 machine - more than three quarters of a million world-wide - has created a very great potential market, which the software producers have found tempting.

However, now they face the possibility that Commodore will cut the ground from beneath their feet, by destroying a large part of their potential market, without warning. Will the producers continue to develop software in these circumstances? Even if they hope that their product will be the one chosen by Commodore as the free give-away, they may fear that their negotiating strength is minimal, when it comes to talking about prices.

Many producers may feel inclined to desert the Commodore range, and aim at some other place where large future markets may be expected. The fascinating question is, how will Commodore get on if the software producers, stung by price reductions, and this latest manoeuvre, decide to desert?

It seems possible that enterprising entrepreneurs may buy the bundle here, and indulge in a little international arbitrage by unbundling the bits and selling them separately on the Continent. Are the markets really that separate? It will be very interesting to see whether sales soar as a result of all this, or whether the golden goose is due for an obituary notice.

DAVID HEWSON gives the home user's view on Page 16

Perhaps Commodore feel that too much money is being made by independent software producers, and they want a large slice for themselves.

Precision Software, who produced these packages, no doubt stand to gain a lot from the contract signed on November 3, but what about the long term view?

Up to now, a main attraction of the Commodore line has been the support of many independent software houses, whose products have helped keep sales of the machines high, despite the fact that the designs are not at the very edge of the technological frontier.

Barry Miles

Big names join in the big show

Compec is probably the biggest event in the UK computer show calendar, encompassing all areas of the computer industry but with the emphasis on business use rather than games, writes Maggie McLain.

Last year's show featured 400 exhibitors and drew 32,000 visitors. This year's exhibition at Olympia opens today with a 40 per cent increase in the exhibitors.

Some prestigious companies are exhibiting for the first time this year, including IBM, Burroughs, STC Business Systems and Cable and Wireless. At the micro end of the market, the US developer of the popular dBase II database, Ashton Teta, is also making its debut.

ICL has trebled its stand space but still has not out-done British systems software houses. Micro Focus, which has taken over 16 stands totalling 126 square metres, for its annual Software Plantation. The Plantation is a chance for smaller software companies using Micro Focus languages and development tools in their products to put in an appearance, and it has helped to double the size of the Software Village section of Compec for the second year running.

This year visitors and exhibitors will be issued with identification cards and will be able to leave their names and addresses for follow-up information without the usual fumbling for pens and scraps of paper.

COMPEC: Olympia, November 15-17, 10am to 6pm, sponsored by Computer Weekly.

Most computer users are worried about how to protect data files in the case of a disaster, but in Sweden they are considering ways to destroy them, writes Roger Woolnough. The government-appointed Vulnerability Board, which monitors risks facing the nation should it become involved in hostilities, has called for new legislation on the removal or destruction of computerized registers in the event of attack.

The board believes that a hostile power would have a strong interest in acquiring Sweden's data registers, and that efforts to avoid this happening should be made on a much larger scale than at present.

Many of the registers have been built up in the public sector, but others are owned by banks, insurance companies, and other commercial organizations.

The board says that those responsible for data registers should determine what should be done with them in an emergency and think their removal or destruction should be a natural part of defence planning.

Best-seller status has been won by the Suffolk software company, Systematics International Group, of Havering. Its Systematics Accounting Suite has leapt into fourth position in the best sellers list in the November issue of *Computer Merchandising International*, behind such famous names as Wordstar, dBase II and Lotus 1-2-3.

As these products are, respectively, a word-processing package, a data base and a spreadsheet, this means that the Systematics software is currently the best-selling accounting suite for microcomputers in the UK. The survey is based on sales volumes through retail outlets across the country.

The Systematics Accounting Suite consists of general (nominal) ledger, sales and purchase ledgers, financial planning, invoicing, and payroll. Other

COMPUTER BRIEFING

modules in the range are stock control, job costing, word processing, The Administrator, and MicroFinesse. Each program can be bought and used separately, or combined to form an integrated system.

The software is suitable for use on NEC APC and PC 8000, the Apple II, Iie and Iii, the IBM PC, Sirius Victor, and Sage.

With a clever piece of marketing, Hitachi have launched their personal computer in the British market, writes Geoffrey Ellis. They are offering the buyer of their 16 bit system a two-year on-site guarantee, which beats anything the opposition offers at present.

For £2,595 the buyer gets a rather bulky CPU, a high quality 14 inch colour monitor, slim keyboard, 320K of RAM (of which 128K is available to the user) and twin disk drives. The machine is fully compatible with IBM software and the size of the CPU obviously offers the choice to upgrade the machine.

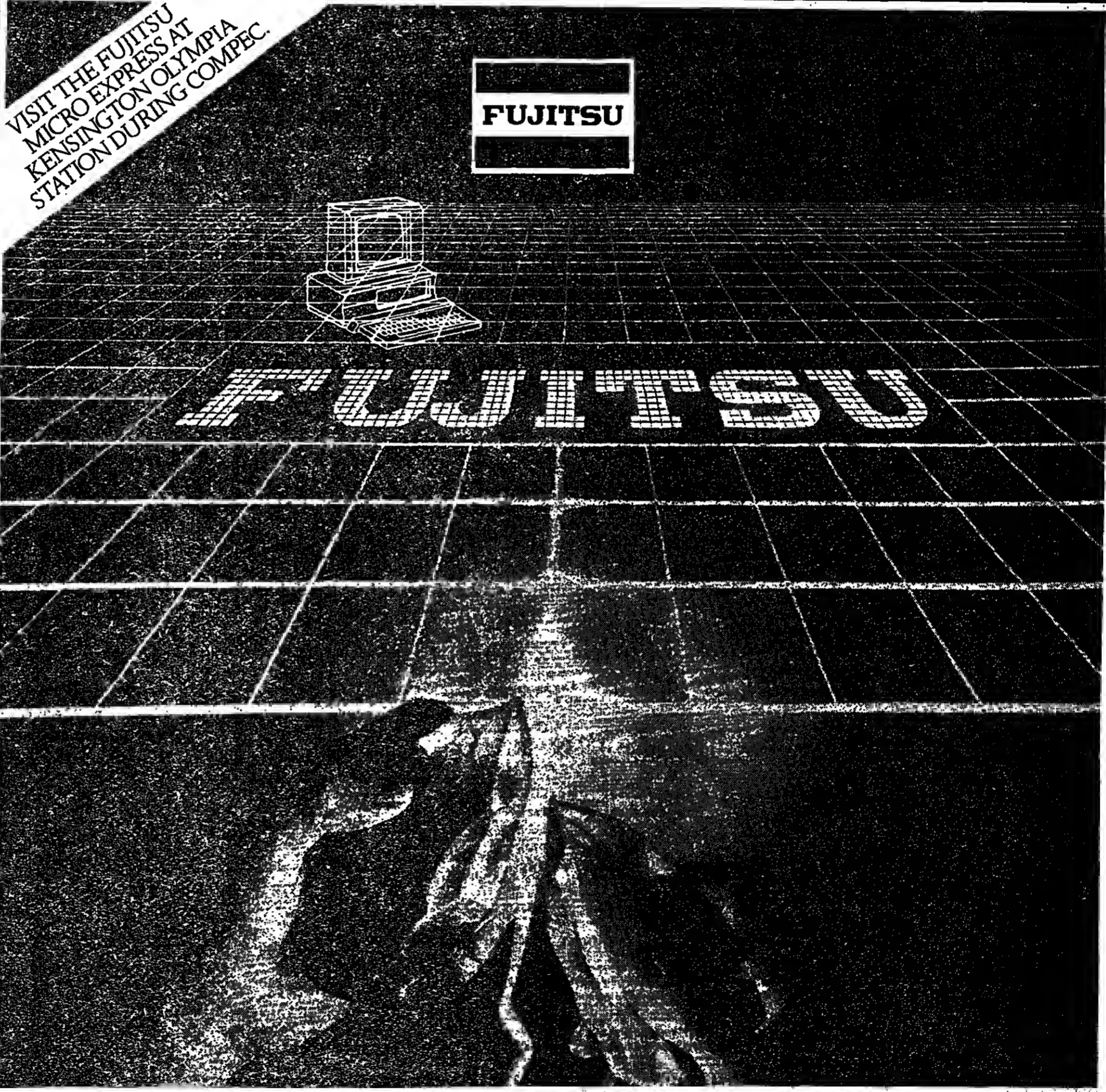
A new text and data handling development for the visually handicapped has been developed by a New Zealand company, Wormald International Sensory Aids. It is based on the portable HX-20 from Epson and gives a partially sighted person a flat screen which displays the text in very large characters, and, with the use of a specially designed hand held camera, makes it possible to scan printed matter and reproduce it in the same large size.

UK Events
Computertown UK, Nailsea Library, Avon, until November 18.
COMPEC, Olympia, London, November 15-18.
Computer Aided Design for the Building Professional, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1, November 16.
Hampshire Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleithrops, November 20.
Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26.
Micro Computing in Engineering, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Bridgegate Walk, London SW1, November 30.
BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, December 9-11.
Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18.

Overseas Events
Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24.
Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25.
Computer Dealers Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2.
Compiled by Personal Computer News

15 years of growth
In computing terms, 15 years is a long time - at least three generations. This point is brought out in the latest edition of *The Computer Users' Year Book* which this year celebrates its fifteenth birthday.

As a method of charting the continuing growth of the computing industry, the *CUYB* has few equals. The first edition in 1969 contained 272 pages, the type size of which allowed only 20 listings per page. The current edition numbers 1550 pages with nearer 50 items per page. The evolving power and size of computers is also reflected. Lloyds Bank, for



Personal Computers from Fujitsu. Japan's Leading Computer Manufacturer.

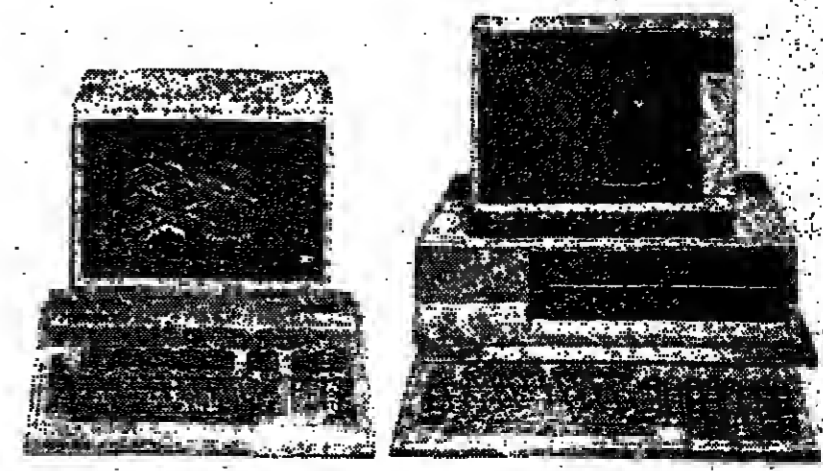
Think of microtechnology and you think of Japan. The undisputed leaders and innovators. The home of virtually every world-famous name in the field.

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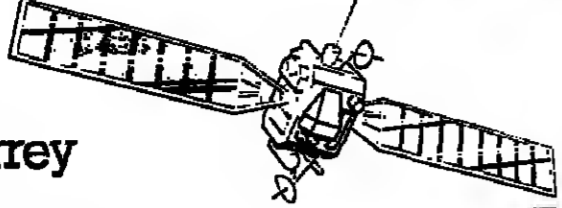
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Systems Analysts
Haywards Heath c.£12,000

With financial or insurance business experience, ideally including reinsurance. A knowledge of CICS or DL1 would be an advantage. We would expect a background of programming and an ability to cope with a project-leading role where necessary.

Programmer/Analysts
Haywards Heath c.£9,000

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How free is a 'free' offer?

Of all the misused words in the English language, there is none more maligned than the simple adjective 'free'. The home computer world is obsessed with 'free offers', designed to tempt us into purchasing items which we might not otherwise have bought.

But how 'free' are they? Let me instance a salutary tale, and let you judge for yourself. The circumstances concern one particular brand of computer and one specific piece of software, but the lesson which the tale offers is applicable, I think, to all.

About a year ago, when Commodore, arguably the most successful international home computer company of them all, got around to launching its new 64k machine, it needed a word processing program. This was sensible, since the CBM 64 was a promising and powerful machine which ought to be able to handle reasonably complex small business functions, word processing among them.

Commodore's solution was to handle a version of a program called Wordpro which ran on its larger machines. Called EasyScript, it was a standard business word processing program, or to put it another way, it was definitely not easy to use.

The 64 version does not allow the writer to change his text to the format in which it is printed. Paragraphs and printing instructions such as underlining need to be imbedded in the text with two character symbols which bear no phonetic resemblance to their function. The problem of reconciling the home screen of 40 columns with a wider printed page meant that anyone using EasyScript could never tell where the program might split one sentence on to the next page, without making tedious circuits through the system. In short, EasyScript was a standard business program, fine for a professional application in which someone would be trained to use it, but altogether too daunting for the inexperienced home user (and I write as one who tried).

HOME USER

David Hewson

At the same time that Commodore launched EasyScript, an individual software programmer came up with the idea of writing his own WP system for the 64, one designed to be sufficiently user friendly to make it easy for the home user to learn, but powerful enough to handle small business use.

Vizawrite, as that program was to be called, came out a few weeks behind EasyScript, and I might as well throw away all pretence of impartiality here and say that I am delighted it did.

Instead of messing around with meaningless symbols to manipulate the text, Vizawrite possessed some logic. It centre, one pressed the control key and 'u' to underline, the same key and 'l'. The text was printed across the TV on a rolling screen which could be instantly contracted into 40 columns at a touch to two buttons.

Soon Vizawrite appeared on cartridge, making the program instantly available, the moment the computer was switched on, and a 30,000 word dictionary which should also count the length of articles was added. While EasyScript relentlessly insisted on using Commodore printers or an expensive interface, Vizawrite vootained a free link with any of the standard serial printers.

Now I know for a fact that there were those within Commodore who were aware that they had been faced with an immensely superior product. I also know their reaction: the company will now offer a free version of EasyScript - the old price was around £75 a copy - with every one of its £230 disk drives.

I am loathe to criticize any company for giving something away to the home user. But is this really to anyone's advantage? The new computer owner who gets his free copy of EasyScript will, I suspect, be somewhat disappointed, unless he has previous experience of business programs.

If he ends up thinking that word processing is not worth the bother, will Commodore really stand to gain? And Vizawrite, which is so superior in quality and competitive in price - with the spelling program it came in at less than £100 - stands to be left out in the cold by the hard sell tactics which it cannot match.

I can only hope that I am wrong when I fear that the best product will suffer because of the machinations of the giants above it.

But in the long run, it is not just the small software companies which suffer when the market turns against its brightest technology; it is the computer business itself.

Halfway through this article, I discovered that I had filled one disk with my home computer musings, effortlessly and with great pleasure, through Vizawrite. Had I been left with no choice but EasyScript, the hardware which printed this column might now have been sitting in the window of a second hand shop.

كنا من الأصل

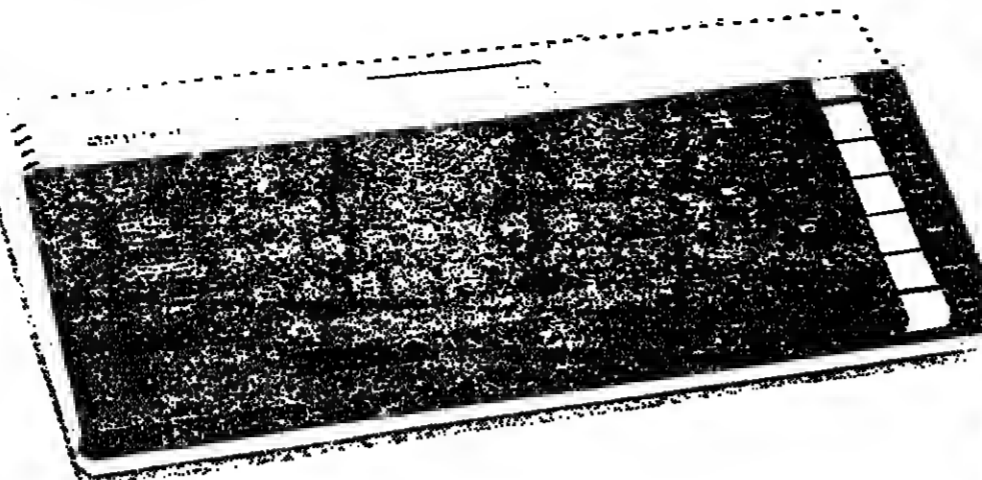
AND INDUSTRY
How free
is a
'free'
offer?

The Prizes



● The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.
● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

THE TIMES Classroom computer competition



Here is the tenth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition, 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The

Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and in every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one week will not spoil your chances.

Seventh competition prize winners

Matthew and Steven are out on top

Two boys, age 10 and 15, are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer seventh competition. They are Matthew Trump of Summer Fields School, Oxford and Steven Bilton, of Southmoor School, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear. The winning decision was made by a tie-break question.
The answers were 1) B; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) C.
The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of The Times Atlas of World History.
The eight runners-up are: Alice Elliott,

Bedford High School for Girls, Bedford; Ben Sturges, Micheldever Primary School, Micheldever, Hants; Garth Vladislavich, Noadswood Comprehensive School, Purley, Southampton; James Mark Andrews, Bewdley High School, Bewdley, Worcs; Mark Norris, Liverpool Bluecoat School, Wavertree, Liverpool; Simon Coyle, Strabane Grammar School, Strabane, N. Ireland; Jonathan Wells, Trinity School, Shirley Park, Croydon, Surrey; Andrew Thornbury, St Bride's High School, East Kilbride, Glasgow, Scotland. Each will receive a Times Atlas.



STEVEN BILTON, 15 (left) is working on his O level computer studies project of a football league table, but in his spare time uses his own BBC micro at home for personal projects and games playing. Other activities include cricket, football and table tennis. His policeman father is being led through the mysteries of micros by Stephen.
Southmoor school has seven BBC and three PETs in their computer room, where pupils can study O level and CSE computer studies and a few

move on to A level computer science. The master responsible for computing, Mr B W Smith, is keen to see the micros move into other areas of teaching. At present they are used in limited ways in English, physics and maths.
The school computer teacher, Mr Rupert McNeile has just opened a computer room equipped with 16 BBC micros which have been enthusiastically received by the boys. Eventually he hopes that computers will be used as aids in general classes, and to this end the school has installed the BBC networking Ecoost system.

COMPETITION No 10

Arithmetic and other things!

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write only the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, November 25.

- 1 The binary ASCII code for the letter 'A' is:
A 1100001
B 0001110
C 1011001
- 2 11101011 in binary can be written in octal as:
A 726
B 353
C 623
- 3 The number EB in hexadecimal is equivalent to the decimal number:
A 151
B 235
C 325
- 4 BCD stands for:
A Binary conquers Decimal
B Byte core dump
C Binary Coded Decimal
- 5 An algorithm is:
A a set of rules for the solution of a problem
B a type of water plant
C the beat used in computer generated music

Tie-breaker

'Octal' is the name given to the number system with base eight, 'hexadecimal' to base sixteen. Invent two short and memorable terms for a number system to base thirty-two.

FULL NAME.....AGE.....y.....m
SCHOOL/COLLEGE.....
SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS.....
SCHOOL TELEPHONE.....
HOME TELEPHONE.....

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 10, PO Box 99,
Sudbury, Suffolk.

COMPUTER COMPETITION	DAY 2	DAY 3
WEEK TEN DAY 1		
DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6

Judging

- The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.
- Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.
- Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 5 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.
- Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.
- If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

- All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
- Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
- All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spilt or late entries will be rejected as well as those without a nomination.
- You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
- Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School.
- No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
- Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
- The decision of the panel of judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
- Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
- All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

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A laser explosion is due at the check-out

Laser scanning may be about to sweep the supermarkets of the UK, including the smaller independent stores. A combination of lower-priced back-office systems, an increased percentage of bar coding (up to 85 per cent) on try goods, and the improving economic climate make the timing right for an explosion among the check-outs.

Maggie McLening looks at one supermarket that has anticipated a laser scanning revolution

back-end the scanners, which harness the enormous amount of information collected to work for the shopkeeper. Many of the scanning systems are themselves micro-processor-controlled and are sufficiently sophisticated to analyse data on the goods sold, but are inhibited by their output to strips of ticket.

The solution is to feed the data into a back-office computer running stock control and financial accounting applications, but the addition of perhaps £30,000 for a minicomputer system made the idea

impossible for some small supermarkets.

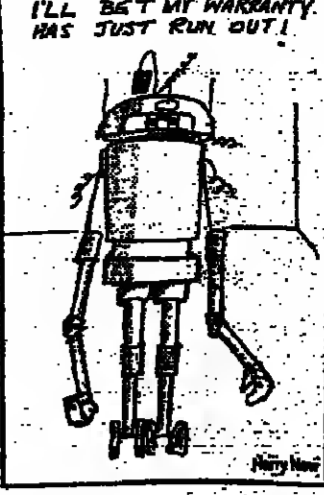
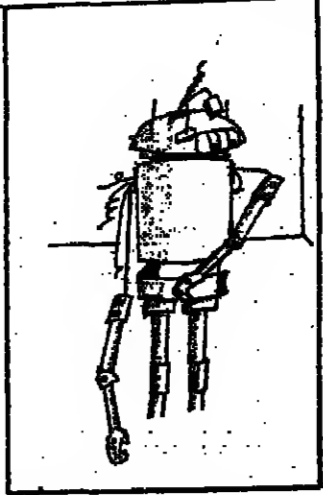
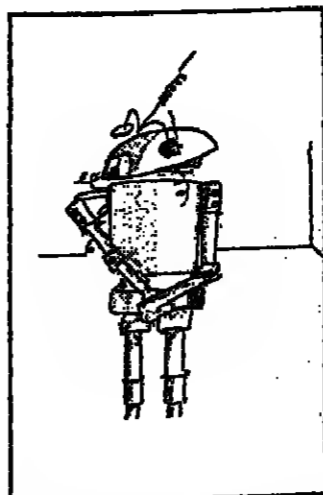
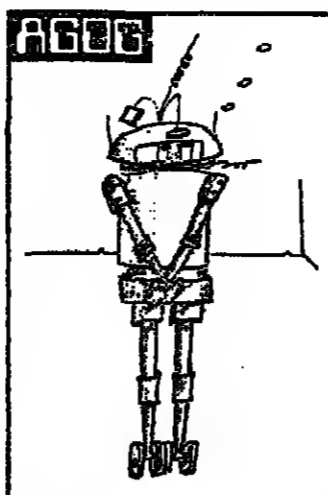
This hurdle has now been crossed by the combination of a micro with hard disk memory, and a second generation of more advanced and security-conscious databases, which bring the cost of a back-office system down to around £10,000.

One of the first independent companies to take advantage of this type of system is Southmart in Erdington, Birmingham, a grocery business owned by the Singh family, who came here from India in 1957.

The family's first store opened in 1977 and rapidly reached a turnover of £13,500 a week, so they bought a larger shop, now called JAS supermarkets, and recently invested £17,000 of this year's £1.7m turnover in five 540/Scan-Alone systems from Datachecker/DTS.

Southmart is a member of the Northern Independent Supermarket Association, a trade organisation for retailers with a turnover of £1m or more, which negotiates discounts on bulk purchases for members, and provides them with NISA own-label goods. Six of the 200 members have now installed scanning systems for reasons typified by Sohan Singh, financial director of Southmart.

"The business has expanded very fast - we are now shifting around 65,000 items a week in



from our warehouse, but the organisation has not kept pace," he said. "Pricing goods and shelf filling took a lot of time, so we decided to install a scanning system last September. Although customers probably move through the checkout at the same speed, they like to have the details of goods on their receipt, and we can guarantee that the prices are

right. We expect to recoup the cost of the system after the first year, and have already managed to reduce the number of shelf-fillers by one."

He anticipates further savings from the second part of the system, the back-office computer, which is to be installed after Christmas. For a further £10,000, Datachecker/DTS is to supply a microcomputer system capable of handling stock control, price management, purchasing and cash control functions for Southmart. The system is built around the DTS 8000 8-bit micro, and a database with many mainframe-equivalent features developed by Fulham-based software house Datafit.

The micro will be linked into the scanning network as if it were another terminal, but will be able to control the front office system enough to extract sales statistics every night for input to the database. These can be used to update the stock files and accounts, balanced against goods receipts entered through the DTS 8000 keyboard.

Price management will allow forward planning, and financial modelling, of pricing changes, and trigger them within the Scan-Alone terminals. Since the

location of each item in the store is recorded, together with the amount of space occupied, the system will also calculate statistics on the margin per metre run of shelf, and compare them.

"I hope that the Datafit extension will help us to improve our stock control," said Mr Singh. "Just having the perpetual stock check will save us about £1,000 a year, because until now we have had to employ an independent stock checking company. In addition, we would like to have more

time to spend on looking at the fascia for different items, perhaps reducing the amount of stock so that we could carry more lines."

Seven members of the Singh family work in the supermarket under the supervision of Sohan's elder brother Surinder, and only they have access to the scanner controls. When the micro is installed, only the family will be allowed to operate it; something that many of the existing micro-database systems would be unable to enforce.



Sohan and Surinder Singh: business is expanding

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In fact, from a sheer performance viewpoint, the Fortune System 32:16 has more in common with a minicomputer. The operating system it uses, for example, is UNIX, the powerful and internationally

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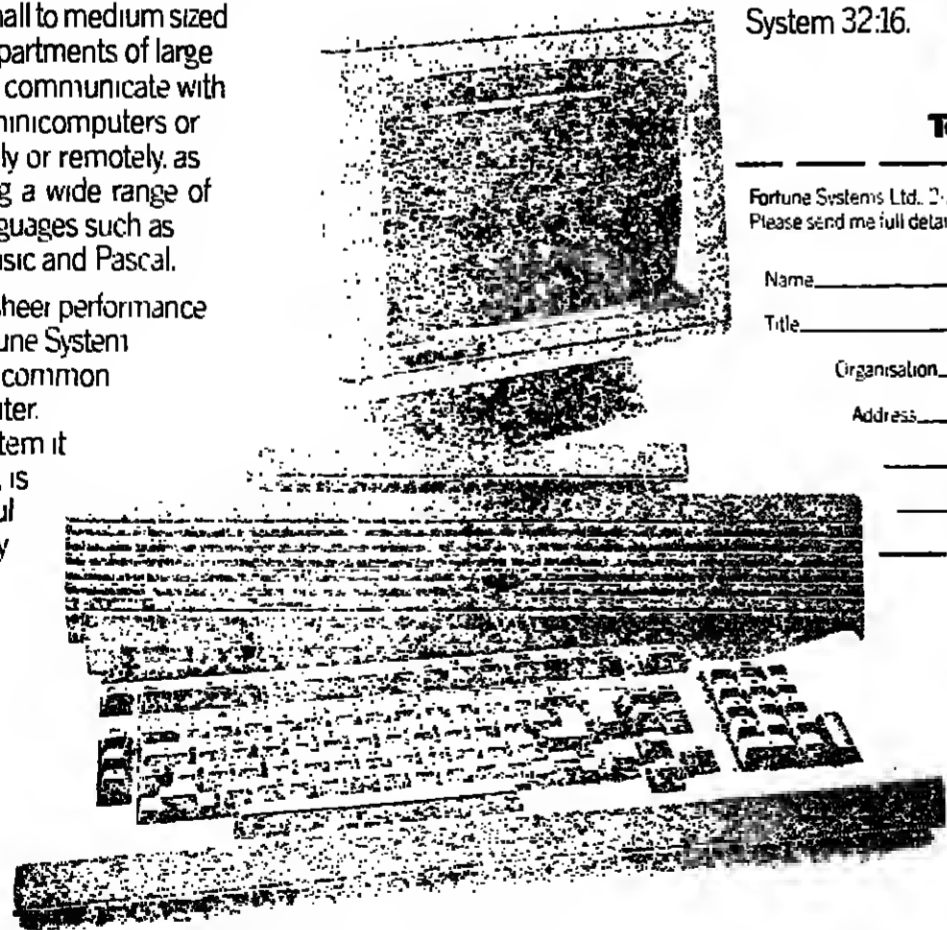
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JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

Many industries have their seasons, despite being separated from the land; the computer leasing community is no exception. As the cash registers are ringing with Christmas business computer leasing companies face one of their most hectic periods as they try to match the computer, the customer and the finance.

Putting the three together is not easy. A working knowledge of the main computer lines of IBM is demanded as well as the nerve necessary to bet on IBM not casting off a machine too early.

Then the several hundred people working for the UK computer leasing community have to keep a firm grasp on financial details, recognising when the shift of a few percentage points means loss or profit.

The leasing community is unusually dominated by young men, with some of its richest members in their mid-30s. They like to work on a few big deals in which the numbers are always in millions.

The independent leasing

community is quite a closed world where most of the actors know each other well, but that does not mean that they respect each other, as the back biting shows.

On the other hand, if this type of business looks appealing it will be no good looking at the classified pages for job advertisements. Leasing companies hardly ever advertise for staff. It is one of those strange branches of commerce where contacts seem to speak louder than a good curriculum vitae.

Being creative is all important. If a new piece of tax legislation gives a small leverage to the first company to use it then the profits can be big, at least in the short term.

Information is the key to the whole operation so that the machine, the customer and the finances can all be brought together into one package.

Once the bustle before Christmas, and before the end of March, are over there are a few perks. The leasing associations hold their annual meetings in quite exotic places, many of them well known for their lenient tax legislation.

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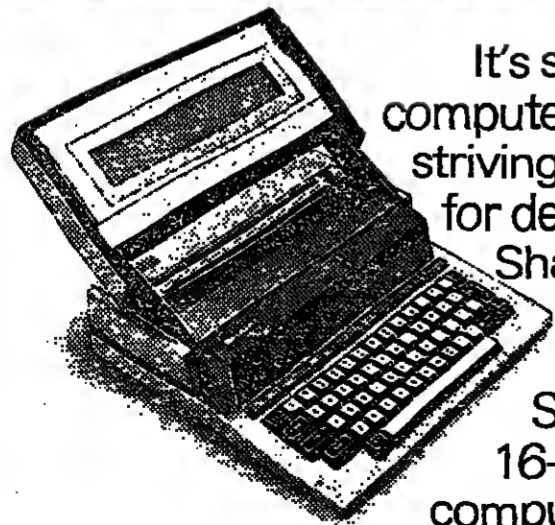
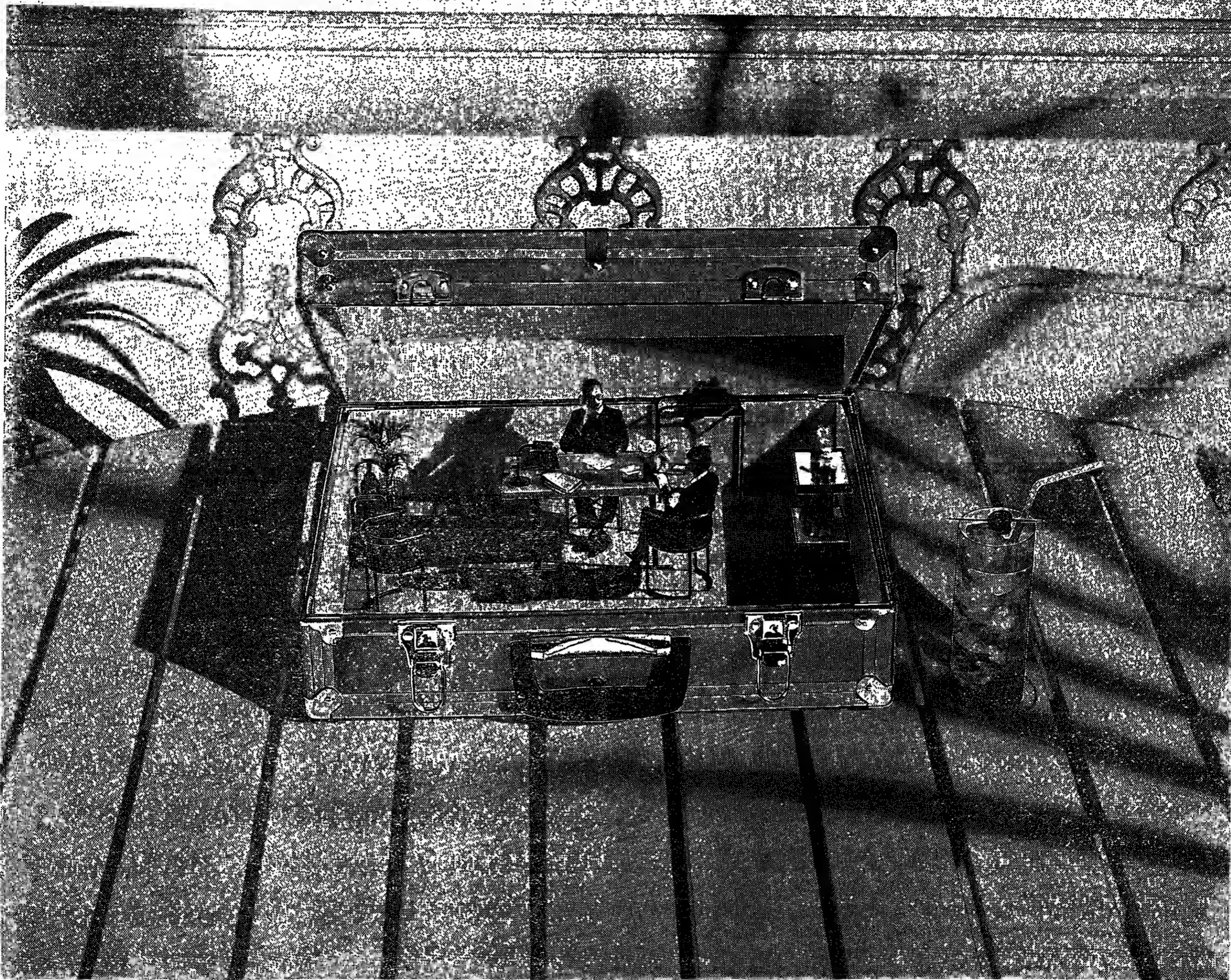
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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No more private investors after the year 2000?

A Stock Exchange survey yesterday confirmed a trend already largely identified: the small investor is getting smaller and the large investor, almost always now an institution, is getting much more powerful.

In just under 20 years, the proportion of shares held by private individuals has dropped from just over half to slightly more than a quarter. Over the same period, the institutions - pension funds, insurance companies, unit and investment trusts - have doubled their share to almost two thirds of the total market.

The value of shares held has not been adjusted for inflation. In nominal terms the total value of shares held by individuals grew from £16 billion in 1975 to £28 billion by the end of 1981. Institutional holdings were worth £57.6 billion, against £21 billion in 1975.

Among the institutions, pension funds have grown faster than the rest. In the six years to 1981, their proportion of the market rose by more than half to 26.7 per cent. The share of insurance companies is up by a quarter to 20.5 per cent.

Direct involvement in the Stock Exchange among small investors has certainly dwindled, but this is hardly surprising as the survey points out the taxation of savings in this country is weighted heavily in favour of institutional saving, notably of course in the treatment of pensions.

Tax advantages given to indirect investment have naturally encouraged "safety first" attitudes among people who traditionally invested directly in company securities.

By reducing the relative return for risk-taking against the "assumed" return, for example, from an insurance policy, the tax system has acted as a spur to forms of saving other than shares.

The survey, the result of painstaking research among 222 British public companies (131 on a census basis), does not include the three-year-old Unlisted Securities Market. There, it seems, small investors carry proportionately much more weight.

The survey comes at a time when the Stock Exchange is making further efforts to persuade the Government to cut taxes on equity investment, especially the 2 per cent stamp duty and the investment income surcharge.

Although the figures are already two years old, the projection is that pension fund and other institutional shareholdings will grow by between 1.5 per cent and 2 per cent a year. At that rate private investors would not exist by the year 2000.

But directly or indirectly, the private appetite for share buying still exists. Whether it grows or diminishes will depend largely on government taxation policies.

Mrs Thatcher's government is committed to a wider share ownership as part of its privatization policy. The Stock Exchange, looking over its shoulder at the growth of the tax-efficient Business Expansion Scheme, would welcome some real evidence that owning shares is more just another pious genuflection to Victorian values.

Stern words from Mr Volcker

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, yesterday gave a warning of signs of "rising inflationary expectations" which could damage the American recovery and must be restrained "at all costs."

Mr Volcker's strong words were addressed to business and labour leaders about the time the Fed's powerful open market committee was meeting in Washington to decide whether to alter the board's credit control policies.

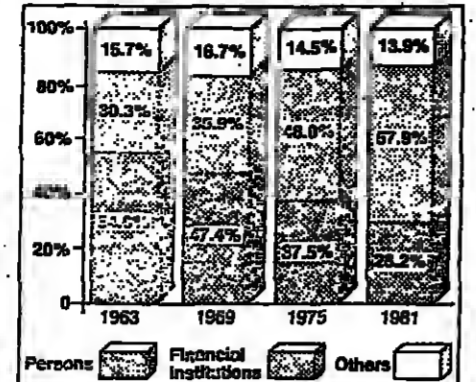
Some economists, noting the recent slowing down in growth of the American economy and the money supply, have been urging the Fed to relax credit policies, to pave the way for lower interest rates which they regard as necessary to sustain the recovery and ease international debt problems. Mr Volcker's remarks suggest, on the contrary, that the policy of flexible, albeit stringent, controls on the money supply will remain unchanged.

"We seem to be approaching a new testing point - whether constructive changes in attitude and performance started in adversity can be maintained in prosperity," Mr Volcker observed.

Specifically, he said he was worried by a recent wave of wage settlements in some important industries - 6 per cent to 8 per cent and even higher. Settlements have remained low in industries hard-hit by recession but not in other sectors such as finance, utilities and service industries.

"There simply won't be enough money to go around to finance the spurge and the end result would be strong financial pressures, high interest rates and stifled growth", was the Volcker message.

Mr Volcker however, may not have the last word some members of the Reagan administration, worried by the recent slowdown in the economy, will continue to press for a more relaxed monetary policy. They fear that the recovery may fizzle before the presidential elections if the Fed persist with a hard line on credit.



Percentage distribution of beneficial shareholdings between persons, financial institutions and others, 1963-81.

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S G Warburg buys 29.9% of Akroyd & Smithers

By Wayne Lintott

Mercury Securities, the public company which owns S G Warburg, the merchant bank, is buying 29.9 per cent of Akroyd & Smithers, London's second largest stockjobbers. The stake is the maximum permitted under Stock Exchange rules.

Last week a deal was agreed between Vickers de Costa, the stockbroking firm, and America's biggest bank, Citicorp. The number of prime targets available for leading financial institutions has narrowed to half a dozen.

London's biggest jobbing firm, Wedd Duracher, is now considered the prime target, but as a private partnership Wedd is difficult to value. Nevertheless, Morgan Grenfell and Schroder Wagg, the merchant banks, and National Westminster are reported to be interested.

Among the leading stockbroking firms expected to attract most interest is Phillips & Drew, with its £3 billion of funds under management.

Rowe & Pitman and Scrimgeour & Kemp-Cre are two tempting brokers because they rank in the top ten for all three dealing activities - equities, gilts and overseas stocks. James Capel and Grievson, Grant have done well at the time being at least, to go it alone.

No terms were announced for the Akroyd Mercury stake but Akroyd shares closed on Friday at 550p while after-hours deals were done at 590p. Akroyd is announcing its interim profit figures on Thursday and the terms of the transaction are expected to be announced at the same time.

Analysts do not expect Mercury to pay such a high premium as Citicorp did Vickers. But on an historic price-earnings ratio of about 10 - the shares were on a p/e of 7.5 on Friday - a purchase would be worth £8 a share and value the jobbers at more than £100m.

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Lord Roll: new director for merchant bank

Akroyd had an authorized capital of 16 million shares but only 4 million issued. They are predominantly owned by institutions, although nominee holdings account for 28 per cent with only 19 per cent held by private shareholders.

New capital may be injected and retailing and is one of Britain's top 10 companies.

The stock market is expecting further action. The Eagle Star share price last night closed 10p up at 654p, well above both offers, but still below the 800p share which the insurance company says is the value of its assets.

Alliance formally extended its offer yesterday until November 25 having disclosed that its first bid attracted acceptance from Eagle Star holdings of just 8,847 shares.

However, both takeovers are locked into the time scale of the later BAT bid the first closing date of which is December 5. Under takeover rules BAT can keep it open until January 13.

In his letter to shareholders detailing merger terms, Sir Denis Mountain, Eagle Star chairman, says that since Allianz acquired its initial 15 per cent stake in June 1981, relations with it "can best be summarized as a desire on Allianz's part to use their strong shareholding position to obtain board representation and business advantages for themselves with no commensurate benefit for other shareholders."

The BAT bid, he says, is quite another matter. It is for all the shares, at a higher price, with assurances to employees and policyholders and with a partial alternative to cash.

The board of Royal Worcester has agreed to recommend Crystallite's £23.4m bid in return for a deal which will allow it to pay its shareholders a second interim dividend of 12p.

Royal Worcester had already forecast a higher final dividend of 3p so the second interim represents an increase of 3p and will cost an extra £200,000. This means Crystallite is effectively paying more for the fine china and electronics company.

Crystallite's £23.4m bid was its second and final offer and could therefore not be raised further. However, the Takeover Panel has judged yesterday's deal to be fair and acceptable under the takeover rules.

It has implications for future bids which reach stalemate because they have been declared final.

As a result, IBH filed for protection against creditors.

The collapse of Wiban is the latest in a West German "pack of cards" collapse which followed a liquidity crisis of Schroeder, Muenchmeyer, Hengst and Co, a leading private West German bank. It had to be rescued by 20 other banks with about DM450m (£115m).

Schroeder, Muenchmeyer, Hengst was a large shareholder in IBH Holdings, the world's third largest equipment construction company based in Hamburg. IBH had expected Schroeder, with others, to put DM100m as part of a capital injection, but the rescue prevented it from doing so.

As a result, IBH filed for protection against creditors.

Industrial output at 3-year high

By Francis Williams

Economic Correspondent

Government hopes for continuing recovery were reinforced yesterday by official figures showing a pick-up in industrial activity in the third quarter of this year and continuing buoyant business in the shops.

The output of British industry rose by 1.9 per cent between the second and third quarters to its highest for more than three years, 2.2 per cent up on a year earlier and 7 per cent above the worst point in the recession.

The volume of retail sales, adjusted for seasonal factors, slipped back last month from exceptional September levels but was up by 1.5 per cent in the three months to October, 5.5 per cent above its level at the same time last year.

The latest figures confirm that industry is climbing slowly out of recession but recovery remains patchy and fragile, with some sectors such as metal manufacture, showing little or no growth over the past year.

North Sea oil and gas production, on the other hand, rose sharply in the third quarter to a new peak.

Manufacturing output as a whole was 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter than three months earlier and a year ago - only 3.5 per cent above its 1981 trough.

This marks a substantial contrast with the performance of retail sales which have soared to record levels over the past year. Sales in 1983, as a whole

are expected to average 5 per cent more than last year, but much of the extra consumer demand has been satisfied by imports, eroding the benefits to domestic industry.

The output of consumer goods industries in Britain this autumn was only 2.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

This is partly because much of the demand has been concentrated in areas, such as video-cassette recorders, where domestic capacity is limited or non-existent, and partly because Britain's producers still suffer a substantial price disadvantage compared with foreign competitors, largely because of the strong pound.

The International Monetary Fund recently calculated that Britain's competitiveness was sapped by 6.4 per cent in the second quarter of this year as the pound rose, despite the lowest domestic inflation rate for 15 years.

Some developing countries would remain in serious difficulties for years but Mr Habermeyer thought the overall outlook was reassuring.

Growth of about 3 per cent in the industrialized countries would make a big contribution to easing the problem and there was a good chance this could be achieved, he said.

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Eagle Star expects record profit

By Philip Robinson

Eagle Star, Britain's sixth largest insurance company and the subject of two competing takeover bids, one worth a record £800m, said yesterday that pretax profits this year could be a record £90m.

The company said this will reflect a recovery from the exceptional underwriting losses of £63.7m last year.

Eagle Star is fighting off an unwelcome 500p-a-share takeover from the German insurance group Allianz Versicherungs, which already has 30 per cent of the company.

However, Eagle Star has welcomed a rival 575p-a-share offer from BAT Industries, which is involved in tobacco

and retailing and is one of Britain's top 10 companies.

The stock market is expecting further action. The Eagle Star share price last night closed 10p up at 654p, well above both offers, but still below the 800p share which the insurance company says is the value of its assets.

Alliance formally extended its offer yesterday until November 25 having disclosed that its first bid attracted acceptance from Eagle Star holdings of just 8,847 shares.

However, both takeovers are locked into the time scale of the later BAT bid the first closing date of which is December 5. Under takeover rules BAT can keep it open until January 13.

In his letter to shareholders detailing merger terms, Sir Denis Mountain, Eagle Star chairman, says that since Allianz acquired its initial 15 per cent stake in June 1981, relations with it "can best be summarized as a desire on Allianz's part to use their strong shareholding position to obtain board representation and business advantages for themselves with no commensurate benefit for other shareholders."

The BAT bid, he says, is quite another matter. It is for all the shares, at a higher price, with assurances to employees and policyholders and with a partial alternative to cash.

The board of Royal Worcester has agreed to recommend Crystallite's £23.4m bid in return for a deal which will allow it to pay its shareholders a second interim dividend of 12p.

Royal Worcester had already forecast a higher final dividend of 3p so the second interim represents an increase of 3p and will cost an extra £200,000. This means Crystallite is effectively paying more for the fine china and electronics company.

Crystallite's £23.4m bid was its second and final offer and could therefore not be raised further. However, the Takeover Panel has judged yesterday's deal to be fair and acceptable under the takeover rules.

It has implications for future bids which reach stalemate because they have been declared final.

As a result, IBH filed for protection against creditors.

The collapse of Wiban is the latest in a West German "pack of cards" collapse which followed a liquidity crisis of Schroeder, Muenchmeyer, Hengst and Co, a leading private West German bank. It had to be rescued by 20 other banks with about DM450m (£115m).

Schroeder, Muenchmeyer, Hengst was a large shareholder in IBH Holdings, the world's third largest equipment construction company based in Hamburg. IBH had expected Schroeder, with others, to put DM100m as part of a capital injection, but the rescue prevented it from doing so.

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Dow keeps up rally

New York (Agencies) - stock prices remained higher in a continuation of last week's rally. Trading volume was moderately heavy.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 1.02 to 1251.22 at 1pm, but later extended the rise to more than 4 points. Advancing issues led losers about two to one. Volume was about 24 million shares.

Some investors felt last week's surge was a routine rebound from a lengthy slide, but others believe the market may be on the verge of another burst of heavy buying.

GE, which restructured a deal to sell its Utah international subsidiary, was 1/4 higher at 55 1/2.

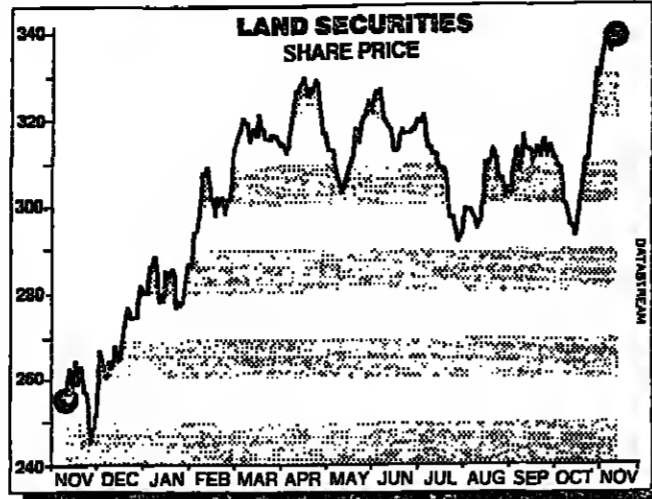
FT Index: 727.4 up 2.3
FT 100: 83.54 down 0.16
FT 250: 483.84 up 3.34
Bargains: 21,363

Candecca sells stake in Plascom

Candecca Resources has confirmed it has sold its 36 per cent stake in Plascom at a loss of £2.61m to enable it to successfully bid for a half per cent stake in the BP Forties Field.

Interim boost by Land Securities

Land Securities has reported a half-year to 30.9.83 pretax net income of £41.8m (£39.4m) and stated earnings of 5.67p (5.5p).



Associated Heat Services

Much of its portfolio is in City offices which are likely to continue to show a rent improvement whatever happens to the market elsewhere.

The economic climate is improving in the Midlands and Lancashire. Yorkshire and Scotland look a little brighter but the North-East is still depressed.

Since August it has secured 11 orders for its "Energy Capsule", the containerized heat or steam plant which can be easily delivered as a unit to any site.

American Oil Field Systems

American Oil Field Systems has reported a half-year to 30.9.83 pretax profit of £1.6m (£1.4m) and stated earnings of 8.83p (8.08p).

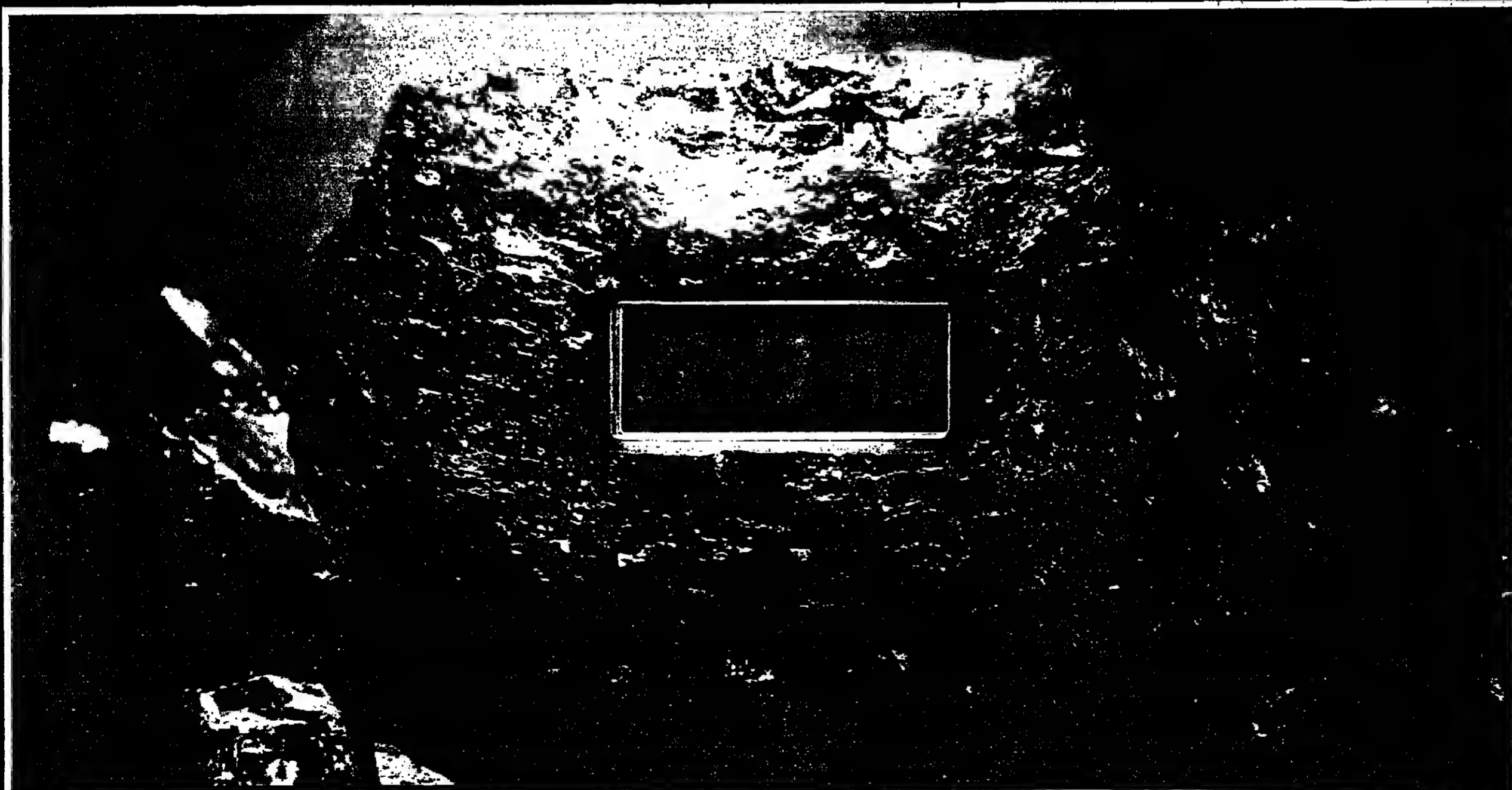
Seagram trading profits dip again

Seagram Distillers, the wholly-owned British subsidiary of the Canadian drinks group, considered the largest distiller in the world, saw its trading profits fall again in the six months ending July 31 to £9.6m from £11m.

WALL STREET

Table of Wall Street market data including stock prices for various companies like AMP Inc, Allied Chem, and IBM, along with commodity prices for gold, silver, and copper.

300 years energy and still counting.



Coal is Britain's energy lifeline. At a time when oil and gas are dwindling in supply, coal is the one energy source that is still plentiful.

combustion and coal handling that impress most. Boiler houses are light, airy and clean, operating in excess of 80% thermal efficiency.

can provide up to 25% of the capital cost of changing to coal. Further beneficial funding is available through the EEC. This includes preferential loans at interest rates approximately 3% below the broad commercial rate.

Form for NCB (National Coal Board) contact information, including fields for Name, Title, Company, and Address, and a logo for NCB with the slogan 'Coal. The fuel with a future.'

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MARKET REPORT by Derek Pain

Aspinall shares jackpot

ACCOUNT DAYS: Beg., Monday. Dealings end, Nov 25. Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5

Stock market punters, lucky enough to draw a few "chips" in the Aspinall Holdings share sale, hit the jackpot yesterday when dealings got underway in the casino company.

The shares, against an offer for sale price of 115p, surged to almost 170p at one time and eventually settled at near the 165p mark, pricing the company at about £33m.

Aspinall is controlled by Mr John Aspinall, the private 200 owner, and the financier Sir James Goldsmith.

The dramatic scramble for the company's shares was due, in part, to the tantalizing growth prospects held out by the company's casino business.

But shrewd stock market investors welcomed the return of Sir James to the "square mile" and were convinced that he will use Aspinall as a takeover vehicle in the leisure field.

Indeed, despite cautionary noises from the Aspinall camp, there is speculation that the first expansion move will be achieved shortly.

After an uncertain opening, equities put on a firm start in the new account. At first glances

consolidated Friday's strong advance and, although progress was predictably less dramatic, still achieved gains of up to 5% before profit takers spoiled the show.

Associated Telecommunications, the grand new name for the old Associated Tothing, is entering the growing video-juke box market.

Its own sophisticated boxes are about to be launched to club stewards and publicans. Now run by Mr Ron Shuck, who had video-juke box experience with that fallen stock market star London and Liverpool, Associated has had an erratic stock market run. Its shares were yesterday 86p.

Financial stocks, however, enjoyed the most sustained bout of interest. The emergence of Mercury Securities as possible 29 per cent shareholders in stockjobbers Akroyd and Smithers (suspended after

Friday's late burst to 440p) sent ripples of expectation through the stocks of other financial companies which, rightly or wrongly, the City regards as vulnerable.

Reports of a Merrill Lynch interest in merchant bankers Brown Shipley put 10p on the shares to 310p.

Hill Samuels, despite general disenchantment with its recent figures, put on 11p to 286p and Kleinwort Benson gained 13p to 342p. Schroders jumped 45p to 660p and Leopold Joseph scored a 15p advance to 268p. Mercury (S G Warburg) went up 28p to 493p.

The one remaining quoted stockjobber, Smith Bros., joined in with a 13p advance to 82p at one time before resting at 76p.

Prices of Wales Hotels, which runs provincial hotels including the Imperial at Blackpool, was unchanged at 138p after the increase in the Epicure Holdings share stake to almost 15 per cent.

Epicure which once had West End restaurant interests but is now largely a construction and property group, already had 8.5 per cent of Prince of Wales.

Farmer Stedall, dealers in second hand plant, is making a £1.4m rights issue and has abandoned plans to raise the cash under the Government's Business Expansion Scheme.

With its shares traded under the rule 163 facility it seemed at one time likely to be the first Stock Exchange company to qualify for the BES tax advantages.

Instead Farmer Stedall, with its shares at 175p, prefers to think in terms of a USM listing.

Hotels after the sale of its last British hotel to the company. Epicure, under the chairmanship of Mr Reginald Braley has, embarked on a policy of becoming much more involved in building up strategic share stakes in quoted companies.

Elsewhere, Argyll Group, the supermarket and drinks chain created by Mr James Gulliver, started stock market life at 137p. The new Gulliver grouping has been achieved by merging its Argyll Foods with another of its companies, Integrated Distilled Products.

The Kuwait Investment Office has reduced its stake in J Hepworth, the high street women'swear and menswear retailer, from more than 5 per cent to about 4.5 per cent. The move comes after good results this month which boosted the share price. The shares were 198p unchanged yesterday.

Although overshadowed by the Aspinall debut Michael Page Partnership made a sound enough start - touching 99p from the 90p placing level.

Sketchley, the dry cleaning chain, put on 11p to 409p after its decision to postpone its interim results for a day and the Electronic Rentals television shops chain gained 4p to 57p on hopes that the revitalized British Electric Traction group, already powerful in television rentals with its Rediffusion chain, will launch a bid.

RECENT ISSUES table with columns for Company, Price, and other financial data.

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns for Fund Name, Price, and other details.

MEDIEVAL table with columns for Company, Price, and other details.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN table with columns for Country, Price, and other details.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES table with columns for Authority, Price, and other details.

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS table with columns for Bank Name, Price, and other details.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES table with columns for Company, Price, and other details.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL table with columns for Company, Price, and other details.

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WALL STREET PRICES & COMMENT THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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Sterling: Spot and Forward table with columns for Market rates and other data.

Money Market Rates table with columns for Clearing Bank Rate and other data.

Other Markets table with columns for Australia, Bahrain, and other regions.

Dollar Spot Rates table with columns for 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months.

Euro \$ Deposits table with columns for 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months.

Gold table with columns for Gold price and other details.

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CRICKET

Pakistan put on the rack by merciless Rackemann

Even before Pakistan inevitably lost the first Test match against Australia... From Ian Brayshaw, Perth

Kapil Dev the avenger

Ahmedabad (AFP) - Kapil Dev, the Indian batsman, ensured a rousing finish to the third Test against West Indies when he tore into their second innings yesterday to leave them 152 for seven.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes names like G Grewcock, D J Gooch, I A Haynes, etc.

Kapil Dev: devastating wicket of Marshall when he was dropped in the slips by Paul... The Indian batting was in sharp contrast to their opener's performance on Sunday.

Sunday play abandoned for 1984 Tests

The fixtures for 1984, which are published today by the Test and County Cricket Board, include six Test matches, sponsored again by Cornhill Insurance, five against West Indies and one against Sri Lanka.

April

- 18-19 APRIL: First-class matches. University of Cambridge v Essex. University of Oxford v Essex.

May

- 1-2 MAY: County Championship. Essex v Gloucestershire. Essex v Gloucestershire.

June

- 1-2 JUNE: Test Trophy. Essex v Gloucestershire. Essex v Gloucestershire.

Minor counties competitions

- Eastern Division: 1-2 May. Northamptonshire v Bedfordshire. Northamptonshire v Bedfordshire.

Western Division

- 1-2 June. Cheshire v Buckinghamshire. Cheshire v Buckinghamshire.

EIE Trophy

Speedwell. Rucanor blew their chance of advancing to the first round of the European Cup for the first time when they lost 3-1 to the Australians, CA Tyrolis, at Bath on Saturday.

Volleyball

Rucanor out of Europe. Speedwell. Rucanor blew their chance of advancing to the first round of the European Cup for the first time when they lost 3-1 to the Australians, CA Tyrolis, at Bath on Saturday.

Gymnastics

Miss Leavy in Olympics. Jacqueline Leavy qualified to represent Britain in the first Olympic rhythmic gymnastics competition since 1952.

Athletics

Elite 'using new drug'. Los Angeles (AP) Some athletes at this year's world championships in Helsinki used a growth hormone which can permanently enhance size and strength.

A nine stone "hero" who bridges the great Irish divide

McGuigan makes the border melt into irrelevance

He stands 5ft 6in and weighs nine stones but Northern Ireland's latest "hero" Barrie McGuigan demonstrates once again that in sport religious divisions and the border can melt away.



McGuigan: home grown champion viewing Europe.

None of the fans who have watched his progress through 13 professional bouts appear to care that he is a Roman Catholic from across the border. To them he is "the Clones Cyclone" and tomorrow they will be anxiously hoping he lifts the European title on a night of major importance for the province's sporting fans in Northern Ireland as playing West Germany in a European championship football match.

هكذا من الأصل

Legal Appointments

LEGAL EXECUTIVE IN INDUSTRY

WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX C. £10,000

Amoco (U.K.) Limited is the British refining and marketing subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Their legal department conducts a wide variety of commercial business and has a vacancy for a young Legal Executive.

The successful candidate will report to the Legal Adviser, a Solicitor, and will handle principally conveyancing and the legal aspects of property management relating to a network of service stations, distribution depots and a refinery.

Preferably candidates should be Fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives.

Salary circa £10,000 plus LV's, four weeks' paid holiday and pension scheme.

Reply with c.v. to: Mr. F. B. Reynolds, Senior Employee Relations Adviser, I Olympic Way, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 0ND. Telephone 01-902 8820.



Legal Advisers Assistant C. £14,200

Lloyds Bank Trust Division has a vacancy at management level within the Legal Section of its Chief Office at Haywards Heath, Sussex.

The principal function of the job is to liaise with the Legal Adviser in giving advice to Trust Branches on all problems arising in the administration of trusts and estates. The successful candidate must be a qualified Solicitor or Barrister with some practical experience (although recently admitted Solicitors or recently called Barristers with suitable experience in Articles or in a Chancery pupillage should not be deterred from applying), and have an up-to-date knowledge of developments in statute and case law; he or she must be capable of working harmoniously in a small, young, team of lawyers, and have the ability to communicate clearly, both orally and verbally, to react quickly in giving advice, and to undertake research.

The starting salary is £14,234 which is augmented by other benefits including pension, and profit-sharing schemes, annual bonus, and a staff housing loan scheme.

Applications, quoting age, qualifications and experience should be sent to Mr. R. P. Towns, Legal Adviser, Lloyds Bank Plc, Trust Division, Capital House, 1/5 Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 3SP



Lloyds Bank

A fast growing British owned high technology company operating internationally requires a

Company Secretary

(International Legal, Government and Commercial matters)

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Responsibility will be for the full range of international legal and company secretary services, including contract negotiations, licensing, and leasing agreements. In addition a major responsibility exists for negotiation and interpretation at governmental and international levels.

The appointment is London based and will carry the necessary remuneration and large company benefits. It is unlikely that anyone without a formal or legal qualification, and currently earning less than £30,000, will be successful.

Our client wishes to make an early appointment, applicants should therefore contact me as soon as possible quoting WS.

R Robin R. Whalley

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(International Recruitment Consultants) 1, Garrick House, Carrington Street, London W1Y 7LF Tel: 01-499 0321 Telex: 894112 ARINTG

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All correspondence treated in strictest confidence

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require recently qualified Solicitor for Commercial work predominantly in the Music business. Must have experience in general commercial matters but experience in Music business not essential.

Apply with CV to Box No 2115H The Times

LITIGATION Solicitor with at least 2 yrs experience of litigation and relating insurance litigation, including C.A.S. and C.A.S. 1982. Recently qualified Solicitor to handle the class commercial property work. London. Salary £14,000 p.a. + benefits. Tel. 01-606 9371.

EXCELLENT CAREER OPPORTUNITY FOR RECENTLY QUALIFIED SOLICITOR OR BARRISTER

North Sea Oil Exploration and Production ASSISTANT LEGAL COUNSEL

Unionoil Company of Great Britain, a subsidiary of Union Oil Company of California, requires an Assistant Legal Counsel to join the Legal Department at the Sunbury-on-Thames Head Office.

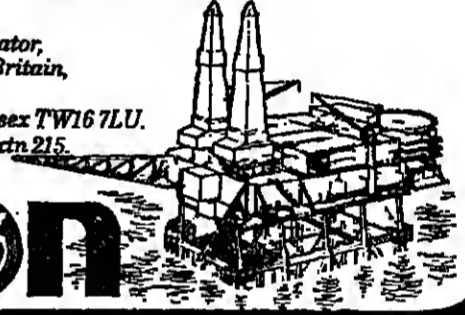
Reporting to the Legal Counsel, Middle East, Europe and Africa, the newly appointed Assistant Legal Counsel will assume responsibilities primarily concerned with U.K. offshore exploration and production contracts, licensing matters, taxation and general legal advice on the Company's U.K. activities.

A very competitive salary and benefits package are provided for the right person and, because of Unionoil's British and European expansion, this permanent position offers an interesting scope of duties and good career development opportunities with an international organisation.

Candidates, male or female, should preferably have some experience of commercial law, but suitably newly qualified Solicitors or Barristers will be considered.

Interested persons should make their applications in writing to:

Miss Jane Hunter, Personnel Services Co-ordinator, Unionoil Company of Great Britain, 32 Cadbury Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 7LU. Telephone: Sunbury 85600 Extn 215.



UNION 76

Assistant Solicitor

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We seek a qualified Solicitor to join a team of specialists in this field. The successful applicant will be expected to concentrate on estate and trust administration, and opportunity will be given to the right person to become involved in estate and financial planning.

Please write with full C.V. to: Mrs Carole Cockedge, Turner Kenneth Brown, 1 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5BJ

Turner Kenneth Brown

SHIPPING

Richards, Butler & Co. have a vacancy in their Shipping Department for a newly qualified solicitor to assist a partner with Commercial Court work and arbitrations.

Experience is desirable but enthusiasm is more important.

Salary will take account of age, experience and qualifications.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to K. G. Elmslie.

RICHARDS, BUTLER & CO. 5, CLIFTON STREET, LONDON EC2A 4DQ.

Legal Officer

The Commission for Racial Equality has a vacancy in London for a Higher Executive Officer (HEO) Legal. The postholder will provide legal advice, support and training for all sections of the Commission and undertake such other work as is allocated to the Legal Section. He/she will also advise outside persons and bodies on the legal aspects of the Commission's work, and prepare and co-ordinate instructions to lawyers outside the Commission.

Candidates should have a professional legal qualification and practical legal experience. The work entails some travelling and public speaking.

Starting salary for this post is at the minimum of the HEO scale: £8,166 p.a. rising by several annual increments to a maximum of £10,218 p.a. In addition an inner London Allowance of £1250 p.a. is payable.

The Commission is an equal opportunity employer. Applications are welcome from candidates of whatever race, sex or marital status and from persons with disabilities. Please write for an application form and further details (quoting ref HEO/LJ/83) to Alysian Raes, Personnel Officer, Elliot House, 10-12 Allington Street, London SW1E 6EH enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope. Completed applications should be returned no later than 5th Jan. 1984.



Company Lawyer

Clifford-Turner wish to recruit a solicitor with at least two years' relevant experience for their Company Department to undertake general corporate work. Candidates must be prepared to work under pressure and to show initiative.

Salary is negotiable depending on age and experience. Apply with full C.V. to: M. J. Ordish.

CLIFFORD-TURNER

Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY.

CLARKE WILLMOTT & CLARKE

We are looking for an Assistant Solicitor to join a team of 4 partners and 2 Executive Clerks dealing with all aspects of non-contentious work at our Yeovil office. It is anticipated that the successful candidate will have suitable experience in a responsible position and that his/her personality and aptitude will soon make him/her indispensable.

A wide range of work will be available in a department with a strong commercial base, presenting an unusual opportunity in the provinces.

Apply in writing or by telephone to:

AJB Mondes, Flowers House, 15 Handford, Yeovil, Somerset.

Telephone: Yeovil (0935) 23407

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(RECENTLY OR ABOUT TO BE ADMITTED)

required to act as ASSISTANT to Partner specialising in advising Shipowners and Banks on shipping documents and problems. Candidates will deal mostly with non-contentious shipping company and commercial matters particularly the sale purchase and mortgages of ships.

Salary £9,500 + p.a. and other benefits

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HOLMAN, FENWICK & WILLAN. (Ref. L.P.) MARLOW HOUSE, LLOYDS AVENUE, LONDON, EC3N 3AL

LEGAL TRAINEE Working

The Costan Group is a major international contracting group operating in the UK and overseas.

We are currently seeking to appoint a young trainee legal executive to become involved with County and High Court litigation and some general commercial work. Candidates should be Associates of the Institute of Legal Executives.

Please write or telephone for an application form to: Miss V. Meenan, Personnel Manager, Richard Costan Limited, 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London, SE1 7UE. Tel: 01-928 4977 Ext. 285.

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We require an

Assistant Solicitor

of at least 2 to 3 years experience to be in charge of a branch office. The successful applicant must be able to handle a general practice but with emphasis on litigation and not court work. Must be enthusiastic and hard working. Subject to meet the prospects are good for the right person.

If you think you are capable of filling the above requirements and wish to have the added benefit of working in the heart of Kent then apply to:

R G Martin, Messrs Mutton Clarke & Mutton-Neale, The Hill, Cranbrook, Kent, in confidence.

N. SURREY. Medium size practice seeks 2nd yr. + admin. for mixed non-contentious commercial work. Salary £12,000 p.a. + benefits. Personal Appn. 01-242 1281 1284 hrs ans. service.

OXFORD - Well established practice seeks 2nd yr. + admin. for mixed non-contentious commercial work. Salary £12,000 p.a. + benefits. Personal Appn. 01-242 1281 1284 hrs ans. service.

COMMERCIAL/CONVEYANCING. Medium size central London practice seeks 2nd yr. + admin. for mixed non-contentious commercial work. Salary £12,000 p.a. + benefits. Personal Appn. 01-242 1281 1284 hrs ans. service.

CITY FIRM requires ambitious talented conveyancing solicitor. Write Box 208511, The Times.

TAX - Newly created position in well established central London practice - both personal and corporate taxation. £12,000 p.a. + benefits. Personal Appn. 01-242 1281 1284 hrs ans. service.

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COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING. Major City practice seeks 2nd yr. + admin. for mixed non-contentious commercial work. Salary £12,000 p.a. + benefits. Personal Appn. 01-242 1281 1284 hrs ans. service.

BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Solicitor, British Telecommunications, has vacancies in his Advisory Department, which is based in Central London, for enthusiastic young solicitors and barristers who are prepared to seek admission as solicitors. Applicants must have recent practical experience in industry or private practice of a wide range of commercial work including commercial contracts.

Starting salary will be between £14,834 and £18,294, inclusive of £1,380 London Allowance, depending on age, qualifications and experience. Prospects for advancement are good - maximum salary of £24,840 at the next higher level. Benefits include contributory pension scheme and five weeks annual holiday.

For an application form (to be returned by 7 December 1983) please write to:

The Solicitor, British Telecommunications (AGV), Euston Tower, 288 Euston Road, London NW1 3DE

British TELECOM

LITIGATION SOUTHAMPTON

Boodle, Hatfield & Co are seeking an assistant solicitor to assume responsibility for and to continue to develop its litigation practice in Southampton. The successful candidate will have a good working knowledge of Landlord and Tenant and Matrimonial law, will enjoy running general County Court and High Court actions, and will also be a competent advocate. A wider breadth of experience in corporate and commercial disputes would be a distinct advantage. Salary, taking into account age and experience, will be attractive. Apply with full CV to D A D'Arcy Hughes, Boodle, Hatfield & Co, Parchment House, 142 Lodge Road, Southampton SO9 1RB.

LOCUMS AT YOUR SERVICE!

We have Locums available in all areas to cover for overseas - recruitment - sickness - maternity - short term - long term - full time - part time - range from partner level to Legal Executive level. We are happy to help you if you are unable to help you.

Corbin Rowe or Chloe Thomas 01-623 5725

ASA LAW

LOCUM AND PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS FOR SOLICITORS

SOUTH WEST ENGLAND. Progressive country practice needs two Associates. Salary £12,000 p.a. + benefits. Personal Appn. 01-242 1281 1284 hrs ans. service.

CORPORATE TAX - Excellent opportunity for young recently qualified solicitor to join leading city practice. Wide ranging quality work with overseas. £12,000 p.a. + benefits. Personal Appn. 01-242 1281 1284 hrs ans. service.

THE LEGAL DIV - of Personnel Appointments have vacancies for solicitors in London and throughout England. Apply Personal Appointments 95 Aldwych London WC2. Tel: 01-242 1281 (with ext. 277) or 01-242 1281 (with ext. 277) or 01-242 1281 (with ext. 277).

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING. Private practice City conveyancing. £12,000 p.a. + benefits. Personal Appn. 01-242 1281 1284 hrs ans. service.

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Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

Trust & Tax SOLICITOR

Young solicitor required as assistant to Partners in our Personal Finance Department. The work will involve tax and financial planning, both domestic and international, trusts, wills, estates and Chancery work, and is both demanding and interesting. Some admitted experience in this field would be an advantage.

Apply in writing to Robert Staveley, Administrative Controller, Kempton House, Gamble Street, London EC3A 7AN

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

SOLICITOR COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

We require a Solicitor for our Commercial Conveyancing Department.

This is an interesting position in a busy expanding department offering experience in the purchase and sale of commercial development and investment properties, leasing site assembly, security work etc.

Previous experience in the commercial conveyancing field is preferred, but applications from enthusiastic young Solicitors will be seriously considered.

BIRD SEMPLE & CRAWFORD HERRON, Solicitors, 249 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 4RB.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCER

2 Plus years qualified Assistant required Excellent Salary and prospects for the right person

GERSHON YOUNG FINER & GREEN Solicitors, 79 New Cavendish Street, London W1, (01 631 4811) Apply Mr A Young or Mr H Lehrer

Hume asks Kent to explain CND speech

Continued from page 1 He was happy to see the cardinal, and had not intended to cause him difficulties. "I go to see him quite often," he said. "But I do not withdraw one remark I made, not a word."

Meanwhile the chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, said Mr Kent was "either consciously or subconsciously or purposefully blind".

Significantly the Archbishop of Liverpool, Mgr Derek Worlock, who is vice-president of the English Roman Catholic Bishop's Congress, also expressed doubts about Mgr Kent's speech.



Lone vigil: A soldier guarding the aircraft which brought cruise missiles to Britain yesterday. Photograph Brian Harris.

Greenham women promise to keep base under siege

By Pat Healy

Scores of Greenham women stood silently around camp fires yesterday to listen to the radio broadcast of the formal announcement by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that the first cruise missiles had arrived in Britain.

They prepared to dig up roads, slash tyres, and block roads with felled trees and boulders to prevent the cavalcade of vehicles that would be needed to transport the cruise missiles to their launching sites.

The plane, smaller than the Galaxies which have been delivering cruise equipment over the last few weeks, landed amid strong security. Two helicopters hovered at opposite ends of the runway while the two entrances near it were blocked by vehicles and lines of Ministry of Defence police.

Cruise arrives at Greenham Common

Continued from page 1

Mr Heseltine later told journalists that he, not the Americans, had decided that the missiles should arrive yesterday.

Mr Heseltine broke off a visit to Aldershot in the morning, said he was fully aware of the dates and the timings "at every appropriate moment."

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Greenham Commons weapon deployed

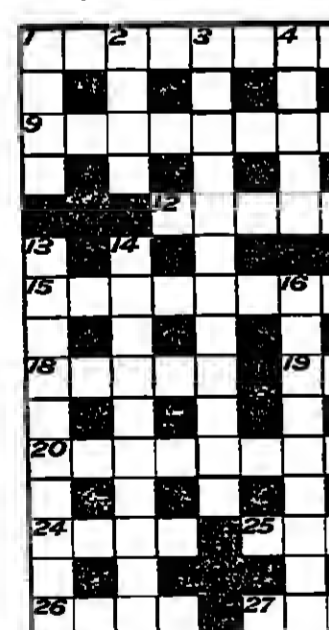
The Americans went ahead yesterday with the operational deployment of Mr Michael Heseltine. The massive, meaning shapeless box is the cruise missile housed in the despatch box - one of the most advanced politicians in the modern Conservative Party, advanced (according to various critics) many levels above his just deserts.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

- Royal Engagements Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association...

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,287



- 1 Southern rebels may be involved in another get together (10).
- 2 Foreign blade sounds like one of our boys (4).
- 3 Outcome of refusal to indicate yes or no (10).
- 4 Name passed on from father to son (4).
- 5 Charm School manual? (8-4).
- 6 To speak contemptuously is normal among the aged set (9).
- 7 Girl before the start of her race (5).
- 8 Left with the right to dress up (5).
- 9 Joined together to recite amo, for example (9).
- 10 Drunken diarist meant to carry on affairs (12).
- 11 Some Nato intelligence about a Greek character (4).
- 12 No ordinary bid of security (10).
- 13 City in charge to Tyneside, perhaps (4).
- 14 Linxman who sets the table? (10).

Princess Margaret, Master of the Bench, dines with the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn on Grand Day, Lincoln's Inn, 7.15.

New exhibitions New Arcadians: gardens and landscapes by Patrick Eyles, Ian Hamilton Finlay, Ian Gardner...

TV top ten National top ten television programmes for the week ended November 5. 1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 19.00.

Roads London and South-East: A306: Lane closed southbound at Castle Lane junction with Lonsdale Road. A504: One lane each way at Muswell Hill, 9.30am to 4pm.

A weak frontal trough will move S over England. 6 am to midnight London, Midlands, Wales, NW England: Sunny periods, becoming cloudy, dry in most places.

High tides Today London Bridge 6.37 AM HT 10.00 FT HW 10.25 FT TT 9.87 FT

The papers The Daily Star comments: "Millions of Roman Catholics are being converted and outraged by the spectacle of Monsignor Bruce Kent allying himself with the Communist Party..."

The pound Bank Buy Sell Australia \$ 1.97 1.59 Austria Sch 29.10 27.50 Belgium Fr 84.86 80.00 Canada \$ 1.29 1.82 Denmark Kr 8.84 8.44

